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Argentina 6.00 Dhs. Iran 1.75 Rials. Oman 1.000 Rials.
Australia 2.00 Dhs. Israel 1.000 Dhs. Portugal 1.000 Esc.
Austria 1.000 Sch. Italy 2.000 Lire. Qatar 1.000 R.
Belgium 1.000 B.F. Jordan 2.000 Dhs. Rep. of Ireland 80 P.
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Canada 1.000 Cdn. Lebanon 1.000 L.L. Spain 1.000 Ptas.
Ceylon 1.000 S.R.L. Libya 1.000 Dhs. Sweden 1.000 S.K.
Denmark 1.000 Dkr. Luxembourg 50 L.F. Switzerland 2.000 S.F.
Egypt 1.000 P.L.E. Macedonia 1.000 Den. Taiwan 1.000 N.T.
Finland 1.000 M.F. Mexico 1.000 Ps. Turkey 1.000 L.
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Angola and Rebels Reported to Reach Cease-Fire Accord

Rebels
GRADOLITE, Zaire — Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader, and President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola agreed Thursday to a cease-fire in their 14-year-long civil war, government sources in Zaire said.

The sources said a protocol to be issued at the end of a meeting attended by 18 African heads of state says that Mr. dos Santos and the leader of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola agreed to stop fighting, beginning on Saturday.

Moussa Traoré, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, made an indirect reference to the cease-fire in his remarks at the meeting.

He said an earlier handshake between Mr. dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi at their first face-to-face encounter since the war began "symbolizes, as of the 24th of June, the end of civil war in Angola."

The African leaders had assembled for their second meeting in two months in an attempt to find a solution to the Angolan conflict, one of the last barriers to peace in the region.

Mr. Savimbi's presence had been in doubt until the last minute. He and Mr. dos Santos had both made statements earlier this week suggesting they did not intend to meet in Zaire.

Mobutu Initiative
Kenneth R. Noble of The New York Times reported earlier from Gradolite.

The meeting, organized by Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, was part of an accelerated effort by African leaders to promote peaceful solution to the Angolan strife.

An aide to Mr. Mobutu said there had been indirect contacts between Mr. Mobutu and Mr. Savimbi for several months.

The Savimbi forces have been fighting the government since 1975, when Angola won independence from Portugal. His group says it has fielded 75,000 troops and controls a third of Angolan territory.



Chinese guards outside the U.S. Embassy in Beijing on Thursday checking the passport of a woman waiting to apply for a visa.

24 Put to Death As China Defies Foreign Outcry

But Some Signs of Clemency Are Seen in New Sentences

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Twenty-four executions were reported Thursday in China, raising to 27 the number of people executed in two days.

The authorities announced that seven persons were executed Thursday in Beijing for their alleged roles in anti-government protests.

Editors at the Jinan Daily News in the eastern city of Jinan said that 17 persons had been executed there on Wednesday, immediately after their sentencing.

The editors said, however, that these 17 people were common criminals whose activities were unrelated to the democracy movement. This could not be confirmed, and the only official report about them has said that they were accused of "seriously endangering public order."

Official information about the trials and executions has been scarce and sometimes conflicting. On some occasions, the condemned have been paraded before large crowds before execution, but officials have not permitted foreign journalists to attend the trials or these gatherings.

If the executions followed practice, the condemned were taken to a field outside the city and forced to kneel with their hands tied behind their back. Then they would have been executed with a pistol shot at the base of the skull.

Leaders around the world have denounced the reports of executions, beginning with the official announcement Wednesday that three protesters in Shanghai had been executed.

The three were accused of helping to set fire to a train after it plowed into a human barrier, killing six in a crowd that had been demonstrating peacefully.

While the government asserted again Thursday that it would never bow to foreign pressure, the authorities did not appear to be issuing death sentences as frequently. Xinhua, the official news agency, reported that six young men who also were involved in the Shanghai train fire had been sentenced not to death but to prison for periods ranging from five years to life.

The evening radio news also reported that in the central Chinese city of Changsha, 27 people had been sentenced to prison for participating in what were called violent anti-government demonstrations on April 22. One of the 27 was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve, intended to give him a chance to demonstrate a change of heart and win commutation to life imprisonment.

"These criminal elements had a hand in beating, smashing and looting," the radio said. It accused Changsha rioters of injuring 21 policemen, damaging five cars, looting 32 stores and causing direct economic losses of \$150,000.

Until Wednesday, all eight persons whose sentences had been publicly reported had been sentenced to death. But none of those whose sentences were announced Thursday was sentenced to death immediately.

In what might also be a sign that the government is becoming more sensitive about executions, the national television news did not broadcast news of the seven executed in Beijing. There was a brief mention on the Beijing city news, but it was the last item on a half-hour news program.

A day earlier, the People's Daily said CHINA, Page 6

Soviets Pledge Help for Iranian Military

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union formally promised Thursday to help Iran strengthen its "defense capacity" as part of a package of economic cooperation measures.

The agreement was contained in a joint statement signed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the senior Iranian leader, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was on the third day of a visit to the Soviet Union.

It formally sets the seal on a sharp improvement in relations between Tehran and Moscow following a decade of hostility. Mr. Rafsanjani is paying his first

visit outside Iran since the death on June 4 of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The visit has served to underline Mr. Rafsanjani's emergence as the dominant political figure in Iran.

Rafsanjani affirms death sentence for Rushdie, Page 6.

post-Khomeini Iran. The speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or parliament, has been treated by Soviet officials with the honor due to a head of state.

Middle Eastern diplomats said Thursday that Soviet arms sales to Iran would include anti-tank and surface-to-air missiles. They added

that the Soviets had told Iraq, a major recipient of Soviet arms during the Gulf War, that the weapons supplied to Iran would be "defensive" in character.

It is still not clear whether the Soviet Union will be supplying Iran with planes to replace the aging American-made F-14s and F-4s received before the 1979 Islamic Revolution. The diplomats said a switch to Soviet-built planes would require a major Kremlin commitment, including the training of Iranian pilots. Such a commitment probably goes beyond the scope of the present agreement, they said.

An Arab diplomat said that although Arab governments were un-

happy about the arms sales, they had little leverage with Moscow. He noted that the Soviets probably regarded Iran as the greatest "geo-strategic prize" in the Middle East, both because of its size and the fact that it shares a 1,400-mile (2,300-kilometer) border with the Soviet Union.

The United States, which made an abortive attempt to swap arms for hostages with Iran during the Reagan administration, has already expressed concern over reports that a Soviet-Iranian arms deal was imminent. Before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi

See ARMS, Page 6

U.S. Tightens Air Terror Curb

Electronics to Be Screened on Europe and Mideast Flights

By Laura Parker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner said Thursday he had ordered "intensive screening" of portable computers, radios, cassette players and other electronic equipment before they would be allowed on flights originating in Europe or the Middle East.

But the Federal Aviation Administration, he said, had rejected

proposals to ban electronic equipment from overseas flights as a protection against terrorism.

The move was immediately criticized by some aviation security specialists and relatives of the victims of the bombing of a Pan American World Airways jetliner last December in which 270 people died after a bomb concealed in a radio cassette recorder exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Secretary Skinner has yet to make good on his announcement from April 3 when he stated he was going to order the airlines to order 50 to 100 bomb detectors to be installed by the end of the year.

said Paul Hudson, whose 16-year-old daughter was killed in the Pan Am bombing.

"He has never issued the regulation. To date, there has not been one bomb detector ordered or installed by the airlines or the government. What we have asked for is a ban on electronic equipment until they get bomb detectors."

On a recent trip to Europe, Mr. Skinner was urged by some transportation officials there to consider a ban. Electronic equipment has become a sensitive point in the continuing debate over airline security because investigators believe the bomb hidden inside the radio cas-

sette recorder on the Pan Am plane would have been virtually impossible to detect.

In his announcement, Mr. Skinner did not specifically describe what intensive screening would be performed, but promised that the new rule would "provide an increased level of safety and security" for the traveling public without penalizing those who carry the articles for legitimate purposes.

The Federal Aviation Administration has already ordered X-rays of all luggage and carry-on bags on international flights originating in high-risk airports.

Since the Pan Am bombing, airline security agents have begun asking passengers as part of the pre-boarding inquiry if they are carrying electronic equipment. But action beyond that question varies from carrier to carrier. British Airways asks passengers to open computers and turn them on.

In London, an airline security official who requested anonymity said too much emphasis has been placed on electronic equipment.

"Where do you begin and end on this? A bomb could be concealed inside a hairbrush," he said. "You want to measure the integrity of the passenger and the acceptance of the passenger as a security risk."



BISMARCK WAS SCUTTLED, ITS FINDER SAYS — An gun emplacement on the Bismarck, photographed by the expedition that found the sunken World War II battleship off Brest, France. The expedition leader believes the vessel was scuttled. Page 6.

China Tries To Reassure Hong Kong

Reuters

BEIJING — A top Chinese official, seeking to reassure residents of Hong Kong and Macao, said Thursday that Beijing's policy toward the two territories would not change despite the political turmoil in China.

The official, Ji Pengfei, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, strongly criticized "a few people" in the two colonies for involvement in China's pro-democracy movement.

He gave an assurance that China would never go back on its policy of "one country-two systems," under which the territories are to retain a high degree of autonomy after China regains sovereignty over them.

Mr. Ji said on state television that he was giving a "solemn statement on behalf of the Chinese government."

"The Central Committee will absolutely not change the capitalist system and cannot bring the socialist system to Hong Kong and Macao," Mr. Ji said.

"Hong Kong and Macao also shouldn't interfere to change the socialist system on the mainland."

Syringes Hit Europe's Beaches

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The hazard of syringes on beaches, which contributed to the closure of parts of the shoreline in the northeastern United States last year, is becoming a problem in Europe as millions of families prepare to head for vacation resorts.

Health officials in Cannes said Thursday that a seven-year-old boy had been pricked by a buried needle in the second such case reported from the French Riviera in a week. Similar reports have come from Italy and Spain, which both have large populations of drug addicts, some of whom camp out on beaches and in public parks.

In Italy, there have been several instances recently where citizens have organized clean-ups of needles in public places.

The main concern is that of contracting the AIDS virus from a discarded needle. AIDS experts at the World Health Organization in Geneva said that although that concern is legitimate, the chance of contracting the disease under such circumstances is not high.

In addition to syringes abandoned by drug addicts, some are washed ashore after having been improperly disposed of at sea by

Reports from Cannes said two children had hurt themselves on syringes and were being tested for the AIDS virus.

contractors handling hospital waste.

"This is an increasing problem in many industrialized parts of the world because hospitals and medical facilities of all kinds are using disposable equipment," said Manuel Carballo of the Global Program on AIDS at the World Health Organization in Geneva. "It is part of a growing environmental problem that does have health hazards — not only in regard to AIDS but other blood-borne communicable diseases such as Hepatitis B."

The organization has laid down guidelines for the safe disposal of such waste, including a requirement that syringes be incinerated.

Feud Over Rightists Divides Kohl Bloc

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — A sharp dispute has erupted within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition over whether to view the rising far-right Republican Party as a potential conservative ally or an untouchable neo-Nazi foe.

The dispute, touched off by the Republicans' dramatic gains in Sunday's election for seats in the European Community legislature, has highlighted the uncertainty that the rightists' success has cast over West German domestic politics.

The government appeared to be heading for a period of internal strains, worsened by the likelihood that the split in Mr. Kohl's conservative base would effectively strengthen the opposition, left-of-center Social Democrats, according to West German and foreign analysts.

Otto Lambsdorff, chairman of the moderate Free Democrats, which is the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, raised the stakes in the debate Thursday by publicly calling the Republicans' chairman, Franz Schönhuber, "a neo-Nazi."

Mr. Lambsdorff's statement contrasted with declarations by some of Mr. Kohl's conservative backers that the chancellor should leave open the door to a possible coalition with the Republicans on the grounds that their support may be necessary to keep the conservatives in power.



Otto Lambsdorff

insist that they respect West Germany's constitution and bar neo-Nazi extremists from their membership.

But the party has campaigned on themes long identified with West German rightist extremists. In particular, the Republicans have capitalized on anti-foreigner sentiment, support for German reunification and other nationalist issues.

Mr. Lambsdorff said he called Mr. Schönhuber a neo-Nazi because of a statement by the Republican leader that the Germans had given mankind more than Auschwitz was able to destroy.

"This is a defense of the worst crimes of the Nazis in such an inappropriate and demagogic comparison that the description is accurate," Mr. Lambsdorff told the newspaper General-Anzeiger.

"Yes, for me, Mr. Schönhuber is a neo-Nazi," Mr. Lambsdorff said.

Mr. Schönhuber reacted to Mr. Lambsdorff's statement by recalling the latter's conviction several years ago for tax fraud related to a campaign finance scandal.

"It is beneath my dignity," Mr. Schönhuber said, "to let myself be given grades in politics by a sentenced tax criminal."

The issue of the Republicans is explosive because their electoral gains, if repeated in next year's national election, would drain enough support from the traditional conservative bloc.

See BONN, Page 6

Kiosk

FBI Evidence Cited on Rose

NEW YORK (NYT) — The FBI has been sitting with Pete Rose's fingerprints and them showing wagers in his handwriting on the Cincinnati Reds, according to a U.S. law enforcement official.

Meanwhile, in Cincinnati, a judge was considering Rose's request for a temporary restraining order halting a hearing scheduled for Monday by the baseball commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti, into the betting allegations involving Rose. Rose's lawsuit contends that Giamatti has prejudged his case. (Page 19)



Michel Rocard survives, and thrives, as France's prime minister by saying little and doing a lot. Page 2.

Business/Finance

The dollar plunged to 139.10 against the yen in New York trading. Page 11.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 9.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 17.26	DM 1.5595
	Pound 1.95
	Yen 139.10
	FF 6.6165

A Traveler's Motto: If This Is Italy, There Must Be a Strike

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

ROME — "My daughter, she's only 2, but she likes to watch a lot of TV," the Italian bank teller said. "Her vocabulary is quite impressive now, but do you know the first word she learned?"

"Strike. That's right, Strike," muttered the teller, Giuseppe Romano. "What an embarrassment!"

The strike, *lo sciopero* to Italians, is a maddening fact of life for a country that has emerged as the world's fifth- or sixth-largest industrial power, depending on which figures are used. Increasingly persistent strikes have taken much of the gloss from Italy's hard-earned image as a country in economic renaissance.

In recent weeks, doctors, judges, train mechanics, airline pilots, garbage collectors, teachers, journalists and Venetian gondoliers have walked off the job. Planning a trip by rail, an industry plagued by wildcat strikes, has become the travel equivalent of rolling the dice. The only area that is sacrosanct, it seems, is soccer. Last-ditch bargaining staved off a recent planned walkout in the soccer industry

and allowed Italians to enjoy their beloved Sunday matches in peace.

The seemingly unending waves of strikes do not herald a return to organized labor's heyday of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The number of work hours lost to strikes has plummeted by two-thirds over the past decade. The major trade unions still command close to nine million workers, or about 40 percent of the labor force. But they have been in a stall, steadily losing members — many to breakaway labor groups known as *cobas*, whose members feel the main unions are losing their power.

The *cobas* are responsible for a large chunk of the strikes. And although strike hours are way down, the number of Italian workers joining strikes is rising rapidly — by 22 percent in the last three years. This discrepancy is partly explained by the fact that today's strikes tend to be of shorter length.

Recently, at the Rome bank where Mr. Romano works as a teller, many co-workers, members of an autonomous labor group, were honoring a four-hour strike over pay. Instead of walking picket lines, they lounged around, smoking and

chatting, refusing to answer phones or questions from nonstriking colleagues who were forced to act as phone operators — along with tending to normal duties. A line grew at Mr. Romano's window, the only one in the bank open for business.

Frustration is likely to be the greatest for those forced to rely on Italy's state-run trains and planes, the two sectors hit hardest by labor unrest and inefficiency. Newspapers have reported several recent incidents in which airline passengers have stormed planes or staged on-board sit-ins to demonstrate anger at repeated cancellations and delays.

So chaotic was air travel in the spring that Transport Minister Giorgio Santuz threatened to call in foreign companies to do the job unless employees of the state-run Alitalia Airlines "guaranteed efficient service."

Alitalia officials shrugged off Mr. Santuz's ultimatum, but his words may have had some effect. Alitalia flight crews finally signed a contract last month, and the two pilots' unions are also reported to be close to agreement. Air traffic controllers, however, are nowhere near settling

and have planned a series of strikes for the summer.

For the hordes of tourists pouring in this summer, prospects of train travel are even bleaker. The railroads' strong breakaway labor groups, which comprise roughly 70 percent of air engineers, began a paralyzing four-day strike Wednesday. The government has been forced to adopt an emergency plan guaranteeing that at least 160 of 8,000 normally scheduled trains a day keep running.

If sustained, the walkout will be the longest on Italian railroads since World War II, officials said. The strike was condemned not only by politicians and editorial writers, but by members of the country's main labor unions, who termed it "a black page in the history of labor movements."

A front-page editorial in the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica* criticized the apparent helplessness of railroad officials to stop the strike. It said that if the stoppage had been carried out in any other country, "exceptional measures would have been taken to avoid such a long paralysis."

The railroad provides the classic example of Italy's cumbersome and expensive public sector. It is one of Europe's most inefficient and strike-riddled, yet it receives twice as much state money as any of its major European counterparts. Last year, the government handed over 9.9 trillion lire (about \$7 billion) to cover operating losses, and \$4.3 billion more for capital investment. The burden on Italy's already staggering public deficit is huge.

Since the days of Mussolini, who made trains run on time and transformed them from loss leaders into money-makers, the state railroad has been a favorite symbol of politicians for the state of the union.

The collapse last month of the coalition government led by the Christian Democratic prime minister, Ciriaco De Mita, for instance, was heralded by a leading rival politician's warning: "The train is at the end of the line."

On May 19, after his party had brought down the government, a Christian Democratic leader lamented, "The train has been derailed."



Dutch police leading away the suspect, covered by blankets, seized in the abduction of the colonel who was killed in the shootout.

Errant Police Shot Kills Abducted Dutch Colonel

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A Dutch army colonel was shot and killed Thursday by policemen trying to rescue him from an escaped West German convict who was holding him hostage for a ransom of drugs and money, the police said.

"Preliminary investigation by the coroner concludes the colonel died by a police bullet directed at the kidnapper," the police commissioner of the eastern town of Arnhem, André de Vries, told Dutch television.

The police fired at a car at a highway gasoline station near Arnhem just as the colonel leaped out of a window to pick up a police mobile telephone, a police spokesman said.

"The kidnapper used his gun but only for an undirected shot," he said.

Colonel Karel van de Kieft, 56, a

commander of an army technical training center, was selected at random by the kidnapper, the spokesman said.

"It could have been you or me," the spokesman said, adding that the kidnapper had "just picked someone he saw on the street."

He said the kidnapper, who identified himself to police as Stefan Krüger, 33, had been arrested and was being held for questioning.

The Ministry of Justice will decide whether the policeman who fired the shot that killed Colonel van de Kieft should be punished.

The kidnapper was sought by West German police after he failed to report back from weekend leave at Bramschweig prison, where he was serving a sentence for armed robbery.

He had demanded one million guilders (\$450,000) and 100 grams (3.5 ounces) of heroin as a ransom.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cuba Says 3 Officers Helped Smuggle 6 Tons of Colombian Cocaine to U.S.

HAVANA (AP) — High-ranking Cuban military officials who were arrested in Cuba last week on drug-trafficking charges conspired with the powerful Medellín cartel in Colombia to smuggle six tons of cocaine into the United States, the Cuban Communist Party newspaper *Granma* said Thursday.

General Arnaldo T. Ochoa Sánchez and Brigadier General Patricio de la Guardia Font, as well as Colonel Antonio de la Guardia Font, were involved in 15 shipments over the last three years and were paid approximately \$3.4 million for their efforts, the newspaper said.

General de la Guardia and his brother Antonio used their posts within the Interior Ministry, where they had access to aircraft and naval vessels, to facilitate the smuggling operations, *Granma* said.

At least four other high-ranking military officials have been arrested for alleged ties to international drug trafficking, *Granma* reported earlier this week. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has said that the Medellín cartel, which operates out of Colombia's second largest city of the same name, is responsible for 80 percent of all cocaine smuggled into the United States.

U.S. Accuses UNESCO on Media Idea

PARIS (Reuters) — The United States accused UNESCO on Thursday of trying to resurrect the New World Information Order, a policy that contributed to the American withdrawal from the body.

After a five-week meeting, the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization minimized a feud between the Spanish director-general, Federico Mayor, and Third World members to produce draft documents on the goals of the agency.

But the United States, which left UNESCO in 1984, citing mismanagement and political bias, said the agency was trying to reawaken the New World Information Order. The information idea, attacked by many Western countries as a constraint on press freedom, is described in the draft document as a "legitimate aspiration."

Papandreou in Hospital in Athens

ATHENS (Reuters) — Andreas Papandreou, the caretaker prime minister, was hospitalized here Thursday night with breathing problems, a government spokesman announced. But he quoted doctors as having said that Mr. Papandreou, who is 70 and had open-heart surgery last year, would be able to "carry on with his duties normally."

The Socialist leader, who dominated Greek politics for eight years, came in a distant second in elections last Sunday. He heads a caretaker administration while political parties, including his Panhellenic Socialist Movement, try to form a coalition government.

Thais Expect Final Cambodia Drive

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnamese troops in Cambodia plan a final offensive against guerrilla forces before Vietnamese units withdraw in September, a Thai official said Thursday amid reports the Cambodian government received Soviet tanks and artillery recently.

The director of information for the Thai Supreme Command, Lieutenant General Narasud Depradit, said the Vietnamese troops apparently wanted to ease the pressure on Cambodian forces before they withdrew.

"There are reports that Vietnamese Command No. 479 in Siam Reap Province plans to conduct a major sweeping operation southwest of the Tonle Sap Lake during the current rainy season," the official said. The offensive is needed, he said, because the guerrillas are increasingly able to send troops and equipment deep into Cambodia to attack outposts of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

President of Azerbaijan Is Replaced

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The nominal president of the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, who publicly blamed Armenians for bloodshed in an ethnic dispute last year, was replaced Thursday, *Rassvet* reported.

The news agency said Salim Tadjiev, 64, had asked to be relieved of his duties at a session of the Transcaucasian republic's Supreme Soviet, or parliament. His replacement was identified as Elmira M. Kafarova, previously the republic's deputy premier.

The agency also reported that Nursultan A. Nazarbayev had replaced Gennadi V. Kolbin as Communist Party leader in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. Mr. Nazarbayev, formerly premier, took over as first secretary from Mr. Kolbin, who was appointed this month to head the new Soviet inner parliament's People's Control Commission, a watchdog body.

For the Record

A man was killed in Beirut and another wounded when a hand grenade exploded in their car near the British Consulate in East Beirut, the police said Thursday. Syrian and Christian gunmen also exchanged howitzer and machine-gun fire in and around Beirut overnight, and at least seven persons were wounded.

The African National Congress said Thursday that South African agents began a new sabotage campaign against congress targets in Zambia. Three members of the guerrilla group were wounded by a bomb in a Lusaka suburb Wednesday, it said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Full Ban Urged on Airline Smoking

WASHINGTON (AP) — Anti-smoking activists, medical experts and several members of Congress told a House subcommittee on Thursday that there should be a permanent ban on smoking on airlines.

Opponents, including tobacco interests and some lawmakers, urged that Congress await the results of a study by the Department of Transportation on air quality aboard airlines before making permanent or expanding the law that bans smoking on short flights.

Representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association for Respiratory Care and the Association of Flight Attendants called for a permanent ban on all flights, saying smoking poses a proven health hazard to nonsmoking passengers and crew as well as to smokers.

Alitalia will ban all smoking in a two-week experiment on two internal routes, the Italian airline announced Thursday. The ban, to gauge the opinion of travelers, will be imposed from Monday to July 10 on flights between Rome and Turin and between Rome and Catania, Sicily.

Global air passenger traffic will grow by an annual average rate of 5.3 percent through the year 2000, with a 57-percent increase in the number of civilian jet aircraft, the International Labor Organization said Thursday in Geneva. The United Nations agency also projected a 7-percent yearly increase in flights to and from Asia.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Algeria	29	19	19-24	Bangkok	31	24	10-15
Amsterdam	27	14	15-19	Beijing	28	21	10-15
Antwerp	27	14	15-19	Hong Kong	31	24	10-15
Berlin	27	14	15-19	Manila	31	24	10-15
Bombay	31	24	10-15	New Delhi	31	24	10-15
Brussels	27	14	15-19	Seoul	31	24	10-15
Cairo	31	24	10-15	Shanghai	31	24	10-15
Canton	31	24	10-15	Singapore	31	24	10-15
Chongqing	31	24	10-15	Taipei	31	24	10-15
Cebu	31	24	10-15	Tokyo	31	24	10-15
Colon	31	24	10-15				
Delhi	31	24	10-15				
Dhaka	31	24	10-15				
Guangzhou	31	24	10-15				
Hankow	31	24	10-15				
Harbin	31	24	10-15				
Hong Kong	31	24	10-15				
Kobe	31	24	10-15				
London	27	14	15-19				
Los Angeles	31	24	10-15				
Lyons	27	14	15-19				
Madrid	27	14	15-19				
Moscow	27	14	15-19				
Mumbai	31	24	10-15				
Nairobi	31	24	10-15				
Paris	27	14	15-19				
Peking	27	14	15-19				
Rangoon	31	24	10-15				
San Francisco	31	24	10-15				
Shanghai	31	24	10-15				
Singapore	31	24	10-15				
Taipei	31	24	10-15				
Tokyo	31	24	10-15				

MIDDLE EAST
 Ankara 31 24 10-15
 Beirut 31 24 10-15
 Baghdad 31 24 10-15
 Damascus 31 24 10-15
 Jerusalem 31 24 10-15
 Riyadh 31 24 10-15
 Tel Aviv 31 24 10-15
 Tripoli 31 24 10-15
 Zaire 31 24 10-15

OCEANIA
 Auckland 31 24 10-15
 Sydney 31 24 10-15
 Melbourne 31 24 10-15
 Perth 31 24 10-15
 Brisbane 31 24 10-15
 Adelaide 31 24 10-15
 Hobart 31 24 10-15
 Darwin 31 24 10-15
 Cairns 31 24 10-15
 Townsville 31 24 10-15
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 Cairns 31 24 10-15
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FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, PRAIRIE: Showers, 15-21; NEW YORK: Partly, 12-21; LOS ANGELES: Partly, 12-21; MIAMI: Partly, 12-21; HONOLULU: Partly, 12-21; SINGAPORE: Partly, 12-21; TOKYO: Partly, 12-21; SYDNEY: Partly, 12-21; AUCKLAND: Partly, 12-21; WELLINGTON: Partly, 12-21; DUBLIN: Partly, 12-21; LONDON: Partly, 12-21; PARIS: Partly, 12-21; BRUSSELS: Partly, 12-21; AMSTERDAM: Partly, 12-21; ROTTERDAM: Partly, 12-21; ANTWERP: Partly, 12-21; COLOGNE: Partly, 12-21; DUISBURG: Partly, 12-21; DORTMUND: Partly, 12-21; DRESDEN: Partly, 12-21; ERFURT: Partly, 12-21; GIESSEN: Partly, 12-21; HANNOVER: Partly, 12-21; KARLSRUHE: Partly, 12-21; KOBLENZ: Partly, 12-21; LEIPZIG: Partly, 12-21; MANNHEIM: Partly, 12-21; MÜNCHEN: Partly, 12-21; NÜRNBERG: Partly, 12-21; OSTFELD: Partly, 12-21; PADERBORN: Partly, 12-21; REGENSBURG: Partly, 12-21; SALZBURG: Partly, 12-21; STUTTGART: Partly, 12-21; TESSIN: Partly, 12-21; TRIESTE: Partly, 12-21; ULM: Partly, 12-21; WÜRZBURG: Partly, 12-21; ZÜRICH: Partly, 12-21.

Rocard's Way to Survive and Thrive: Say Little, Work Hard

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — When Michel Rocard was named prime minister a year ago, the prevailing political wisdom was that he would not survive long.

He was a foe of President François Mitterrand, who designated him after handsomely winning a second presidential term. The new prime minister did not enjoy a majority in Parliament, and fellow Socialists regarded him suspiciously as an apologist for capitalism.

Yet although the last year has been punctuated by wildcat strikes and electoral ordeals, the nimble, fast-talking Mr. Rocard today appears to be solidly entrenched in power, with his popularity moving

gently upward in tandem with the nicely humming French economy.

"I do not have the feeling that I will have finished my work tomorrow morning," the 58-year-old politician said when asked if he thought he might become the first prime minister of the Fifth Republic to stay the course of a seven-year presidential term.

"The president can change his prime minister tomorrow morning," Mr. Rocard said, leaning forward on a couch, with a cigarette dangling from his hand. "If he changes me the day-after-tomorrow morning rather than tomorrow morning, I will have time to be busy in between."

It is no secret that Mr. Rocard aspires to succeed Mr. Mitterrand, and it is no secret that the president has told intimates that the Socialists would do better to choose Laurent Fabius, the patrician president of the National Assembly and a former prime minister.

That tension lends a piquancy to the relationship between the presi-

dent, who sets the broad course of foreign and domestic policies, and the prime minister, who handles the day-to-day of governance.

But it is apparently a creative tension, for the aloof Mr. Mitterrand and the informal Mr. Rocard so far have avoided any major conflicts. The two men meet twice weekly to coordinate their respective tasks, but they talk on the telephone only in urgent situations.

The essence of the Rocard style has been to speak little and do much, to furnish not so much a vision as an example of hard work to a nation that is weary of what the prime minister called "political fanaticism" — the partisan squabbling between right and left.

In an extensive interview in his grand office in the Hôtel Matignon, Mr. Rocard noted that journalists had the obligation to write but that he had "the right to be silent from time to time."

"It is necessary to put on a show in politics," he acknowledged. "You have to have a symbolic rela-

tionship with the public — it's indispensable — but that's not the same thing as managing the currency, straightening out the balance of payments or negotiating an exit from a strike."

Looking back on his accomplishments, Mr. Rocard proudly singled out the political pact he negotiated for the troubled Pacific territory of New Caledonia, granting autonomy to its native population. It was, he said, "the first civil war of decolonization stopped in the middle."

Then there was a blitz of public-worker strikes that paralyzed Paris through Christmas and a protracted protest on the disaffected island of Corsica.

The Rocard method for dealing with those classic French outbursts of discontent was to keep open a discussion, avoid confrontation and wait until the protesters had run out of steam before striking an agreement.

The explosion of strikes was aggravated by "the cultural shock of discovering that just because the

left has won the elections it isn't going to go about distributing money any old way," he said. Indeed, Mr. Rocard has been accused of making the French economy sound less healthy than it is to stave off a new round of wage demands.

Foreign policy is largely Mr. Mitterrand's preserve, but Mr. Rocard is not excluded altogether. It was the prime minister, for example, who announced to the National Assembly this month that France was freezing its relations with China after the bloody repression of the student-led movement for democracy.

Asked about a recent report in the American magazine *Foreign Policy* that the United States had given covert assistance to France's nuclear-weapons program over the years, Mr. Rocard said he could not comment on past French administrations. Jokingly, he observed that he had not spoken about the matter with his father, a scientist who helped develop the French bomb.

But the prime minister denied an assertion in the article that France coordinated the targeting of its independent nuclear *force de frappe* with NATO commanders. He insisted there was "total autonomy on the deployment, the doctrine of employment and above all the targeting."

"And this," he said, sounding very presidential, "I affirm."

Though France remains outside the American-led military command in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the prime minister insisted it remained "a good ally, not a vassal" of the United States.

Mr. Rocard called France's governing party the equivalent of "left-wing Democrats" in the tradition of George McGovern. The Socialists, he said, were "in the process of becoming legitimate in the competence of governing."

"It's hard, it's fatiguing," he said of his job. "But sometimes I am not too unhappy with what I have done."

For such a meeting," Mr. Ganey said.

Ankara says it wants an accord with Sofia to safeguard the property and other rights of those leaving the country, but a Bulgarian official said this was unnecessary.

"The property of these people will remain theirs," said Efim Stoenov, the deputy minister of justice. "According to our laws, they will be allowed to hold dual citizenship, to come back home with Bulgarian passports and to make full use of their property in Bulgaria."

But he added that problems could arise for those who gave their Bulgarian passports to the Turkish authorities in exchange for Turkish identification papers.

"We are willing to talk, but we refuse to accept any preconditions

Exodus of Bulgarian Turks May Exceed 300,000

Reuters

SOFIA — Bulgaria announced Thursday that 150,000 ethnic Turks had received passports to go to Turkey and that 100,000 other applications to leave the country were being processed.

The exodus of ethnic Turks following clashes with the security forces last month is likely to exceed 300,000, well above Turkish estimates of 200,000. About 60,000 are officially reported to have left.

Government officials also said that emergency measures had been introduced to combat the economic effects of the exodus.

An economic adviser to the government, Ivan Angelov, said the government had issued a decree

extending working hours in factories and farms, moving administration workers into production, shifting manpower to affected regions and curbing holidays.

Students will be called on to help with the harvest, and retired specialists will be summoned back to work, he added.

Most of those leaving, he said, were highly qualified farm and industrial workers.

"We estimate that about 1 billion leva will be withdrawn by those leaving to buy goods, and this will certainly create difficulties," Mr. Angelov said. The amount is equivalent to about \$400 million.

The exodus follows demonstrations last month by ethnic Turks

protesting forced assimilation and demanding the right to Muslim names that they were made to renounce in 1984 and 1985.

Seven persons were killed and 25 injured in the demonstrations, according to official Bulgarian sources. Western diplomats and Turkish sources have put the number of dead at 10 to 30.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry, Yordan Ormanov, said 49 persons had been arrested during the demonstrations and were awaiting trial.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganey said Bulgaria was willing to discuss bilateral problems with Turkey, but ruled out direct discussions about the ethnic Turks,

whom he called "Bulgarian Muslims."

Sofia officially denies that it has a Turkish minority, describing them as Bulgarians who were forced to convert to Islam during 500 years of Ottoman rule.

"As far as we are concerned these people can go where they please," Mr. Ganey said. "They are tourists who can come back at any time."

Turkey says it has asked Bulgaria to reply to an offer by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of talks to be presided over by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"We are willing to talk, but we refuse to accept any preconditions

U.S. Ruling on Asset Seizures Will Aid Drug Fight

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, providing U.S. prosecutors a major victory in their fight against illegal drug dealing, ruled Thursday that the government may confiscate money and property from defendants money and property they intended to use to pay their legal fees.

The justices ruled in separate 5-to-4 votes in cases from Virginia and New York. The court said a defendant's constitutional rights to due process and to be represented by a lawyer in a criminal case are not violated when profits of an allegedly illegal enterprise are seized.

At issue in both cases were forfeiture provisions of important U.S. criminal laws, including the Continuing Criminal Enterprise

Act and the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations statute.

The laws freeze a defendant's money and property before trial and require forfeiture of the assets in the event of conviction.

The court ruled that the law, frequently used in case involving accused drug dealers, does not violate a defendant's Sixth Amendment right to retain counsel of his choice.

Justice Byron R. White, who wrote for the court in both cases, said no one has a constitutional right "to spend another person's money for services rendered by an attorney, even if those funds are the only way that that defendant will be able to retain the attorney of his choice. The money, though in his possession, is not rightfully his."

He was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, in a dissenting opinion, said, "It is unseemly and unjust for the government to beggar those it prosecutes in order to disable their defense at trial."

He said the court "should heed the warnings" of U.S. judges who "understand, perhaps far better than we, the devastating consequences of attorney's fee forfeiture for the integrity of our adversarial system of justice."

Judge Blackmun was joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens.

In another decision, the court further limited the scope of major civil rights law by ruling that local governments may not be sued under some circumstances.

The ruling was the latest of several defeats for civil rights plaintiffs this year by a newly solidified conservative majority on the court.

By a vote of 5 to 4, the court narrowed the scope of a century-old civil rights law invoked by a former Dallas high school football coach who said he lost his job because he is white.

The court ruled that a Dallas school district might not be liable for its principal's decision to transfer the coach and replace him with a black coach.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court, said the 1866 law can be used to sue a city only if it can be proved that the alleged violation of civil rights is part of an official municipal policy.

It is not enough to show that a city employee, acting in his or her official capacity, violated someone's rights, she said.

The high court previously applied that limitation to a civil rights law enacted in 1871 — a statute also known as the Ku Klux Klan Act.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Brennan said the ruling was "astonishing" because the court has not permitted pro-civil rights forces to present their side fully. "It is not only unfair to decide the case on this basis," he said.

Lawmakers Denounce Flag Ruling

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Lawmakers from both parties expressed anger Thursday over the Supreme Court's decision to legalize burning of the American flag. Some vowed to overturn the "treasonous" ruling, and President George Bush declared that desecrating the flag was "wrong, dead wrong."

One day after an unusual coalition of liberal and conservative justices agreed, 5 to 4, that burning the American flag was a protected form of free speech, House and Senate members rushed to denounce the ruling.

For more than an hour, House members took to the floor of the chamber to denounce the ruling in emotional terms, often referring to the heroism of Americans who fought and died in wars.

Several members of both parties pushed constitutional amendments to make flag desecration illegal. A constitutional amendment, the only way to reverse a decision by the Supreme Court, must be approved in both the House and Senate by two-thirds majorities and then ratified by three-fourths of the states.

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Poll Finds New York In Grip of Pessimism

By Josh Barabanel

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As New York City prepares to select its next mayor, its residents are profoundly pessimistic about the city's future, and they are divided over the ability of any mayor to come to grips with the city's most pressing problems, according to a New York Times-WCBS-TV News poll.

This portrait of unease emerges as city residents have begun to focus on a new set of problems — particularly their fears of the crack form of cocaine and the havoc it has caused — that attracted little attention a few years ago and appear to defy solution now.

The pessimism, marking a sharp change from the hopefulness that followed the end of the city's fiscal crisis in the mid-1970s, appears to carry over to the mayoral race.

The public's approval of the incumbent, Edward I. Koch, has fallen to its lowest level recorded in the 1980s by the poll.

The mayor's job-performance rating has slipped to below half what it was at its peak in 1981.

Among the four candidates in the Democratic primary for mayor in the poll, only David N. Dinkins, Manhattan Borough presi-

dent, was viewed favorably by most voters who knew him, and he had the largest bloc of support.

When registered Democrats were asked how they would vote if the primary election were held now, Mr. Dinkins led, with 37 percent; Mr. Koch was second, with 24 percent; City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin had 9 percent, and Richard Ravitch, a businessman and former chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, trailed with 6 percent.

Mr. Dinkins was attracting support from 22 percent of the white voters, 38 percent of Hispanic voters and 61 percent of blacks, the poll showed. He did particularly well with liberals and younger, college-educated voters.

The telephone survey was based on interviews with 1,462 New Yorkers, including 986 registered voters, from June 11 to 17.

But the poll cannot predict which registered voters will actually turn out to vote in the primary on Sept. 12, or whether many voters will change their minds in the intense final days of the campaign.

One formidable campaigner, Mayor Koch, has not even officially entered the race yet, and Mr. Dinkins's positions have not been closely examined by his opponents.



A poll puts the popularity of Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York at its lowest point in the 1980s.

Among the top Republican candidates, only Rudolph W. Giuliani, former U.S. attorney in Manhattan, was viewed favorably by the voters who knew he was, and he, too, led the field in a survey of registered Republicans.

The poll showed that Mr. Giuliani would be a strong candidate if a general election were held now, easily defeating Mr. Koch in a contest between them and running close if Mr. Dinkins was his Democratic opponent.

Though most New Yorkers say race relations in New York remain generally bad, a huge proportion of voters said the race of a candidate would not make much of a difference in how they voted.

About 10 percent of white voters said they were less likely to vote for a black candidate, and a similar share of black voters said they were more likely to vote for a black candidate.

Of those polled, 986 said they were registered to vote, including

620 as Democrats and 165 as Republicans.

The poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The pessimism emerged when New Yorkers were questioned about whether they believed that New York City would be a better place to live in 10 to 15 years.

Only 22 percent said they believed that New York City would be a better place to live, and 48 percent said it would be worse.

South Africa, Rich in Elephants, Scorns Ivory Ban

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK, South Africa — In a move almost certain to limit the effectiveness of a campaign to save African elephants, South Africa has decided to oppose a worldwide ban on ivory trading.

Although elephants are threatened elsewhere in Africa, they are flourishing in South Africa's national parks. There are about 8,000 over all, including 7,034 in this huge park near Mozambique.

Officials say they do not see why South Africa should be penalized for its efficiency in combating poachers and protecting the environment for elephants and other species.

South Africa is the world's second largest legal seller of ivory, after neighboring Zimbabwe, which has not announced its stand on a ban. Most of the ivory from both countries goes to Japan.

Dr. Anthony Hall-Martin, chief research officer of the National Parks of South Africa, said South Africa's parks would lose \$4 million in revenue from ivory and other elephant products if the country went along with the ban.

He said South Africa might be prepared to forgo the revenue, which is assigned to elephant conservation, if there was any chance such a ban would work.

"There is no evidence that a ban is going to save the elephant," he asserted. "Rhino horn was banned 15 years ago, and outside

South Africa the numbers have

clung each year from Kruger since 1967, Mr. Hall-Martin said. Another 600 have been moved in the last 10 years to zoos in Europe, Asia and the United States.

Mr. Hall-Martin said that South Africa and Zimbabwe were following what the conservation movement had long advocated — rational utilization of a resource.

He said that instead of an ivory ban, help should be given to African countries to control poaching. "We had poachers in 1982-83," he said. "We killed them off."

Aside from shooting poachers on sight, which is a policy recently adopted by Kenya, Mr. Hall-Martin said South Africa had adopted another measure against poaching — paying park rangers adequate salaries. This, he said, reduced collusion with poachers.

Kenya to Destroy Ivory

Kenya announced plans on Thursday to destroy 12 tons of ivory seized from poachers and it urged other nations to follow the same policy, The Associated Press reported from Nairobi.

The planned destruction of the ivory, with an estimated value of nearly \$3 million, underscores Kenya's call for a worldwide ban on the sale of elephant tusks. It also

Hence, a certain number have been shot by park workers each year to protect the environment from destructive overgrazing.

Similar culling, but on a larger scale, is conducted in Zimbabwe. The ivory from the culled animals is sold legally under a quota. Elephant skin, meat and bone meal also are marketed.

About 600 elephants have been

Gunmen Critically Wound U.S. Nun, 72, in El Salvador

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Gunmen shot and critically wounded a 72-year-old American nun who ran a clinic for war orphans, Roman Catholic Church officials and witnesses said here Thursday.

Sister Mary Mackey of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, based in Houston, Texas, was shot in the side of the head Wednesday night as she was returning in a pickup truck with two other nuns to the orphanage about 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of the capital.

Sister Mackey's co-workers said that they did not know who was responsible for the attack or what the motive might have been.

Sister Mackey, a nurse, ran a clinic at the Oscar Arnulfo Romero Community, which is the home of about 200 orphans from the civil war between the U.S.-backed government and leftist insurgents.

Father Ken Myers, who heads the orphanage, said that the group had not been threatened and that political motives were unlikely.

Relations between religious groups involved in social work and the military have been strained throughout the civil war, with foreign nuns and priests often blamed for inciting the poor to revolution and Marxism. More than a dozen Catholic priests, nuns and lay workers have been killed since the war began.

Parha'de Cartier

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Proper Pressure on China

The news from China, more arrests and more executions, continues to chill the soul, and President Bush is right to tighten official pressure on the Beijing regime. Still, many Americans, liberals and conservatives, demand more dramatic steps like full trade and investment sanctions or the recall of Ambassador James Lilley. Their horror is justified but their choice of response confuses drama with strength. The president is proceeding in a tough and sensible way.

The administration has now suspended high-level diplomatic as well as military contacts. Further, U.S. representatives will seek to delay consideration of Chinese loan requests from international lenders like the World Bank. These are not mere symbols. Chinese borrowing from the World Bank alone amounts to \$8 billion, and China's desperate attempts to reassure frightened foreign investors will be set back by the cancellation of Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher's scheduled July visit.

China's hard-line leaders know that the pressure Mr. Bush is putting on them is real enough. Beijing daily denounces U.S. words and deeds, including, notably, the sheltering of Fang Lizhi and Li Shixian, the democratic dissident couple, in the U.S. Embassy. And ordinary Chinese must plain their gratitude for Washington's stand.

Mr. Bush has indeed been cautious, as is his style. But in this case at least, principle and effectiveness have been well served. His administration has managed the difficult feat of at once signaling revulsion with present trends and openness to restoring close relations when appropriate. Washington's concern to reach out to future Chinese leaders is only reasonable in view of the advanced age of, and broad opposition to, the hard-line junta.

In any case, the best way to measure America's response to the Chinese crack-

down is not against abstract appearances but by its likely effectiveness in the case at hand. U.S. economic sanctions against Poland, for example, proved helpful after martial law was decreed in 1981. Similar steps worked less well against the Soviet Union in the early 1980s, and the Reagan administration dropped a grain embargo and efforts to halt a gas pipeline. In Panama, economic sanctions have proved close to disastrous.

With China, a more highly developed relationship permits a more sharply targeted response. By suspending military cooperation, Washington directly challenged the generals who countenanced the use of force at Tiananmen Square and who since have gained political weight in the continuing power struggles. Now, by moving on the Mosbacher visit and Chinese development loans, it challenges the economic development plans considered vital by many of those now contending for power.

Sanctions that aim only to punish are blunt instruments. But Mr. Bush's course sends strong yet nuanced signals, making positive effects more likely. A half-dozen old men, even with the power to deploy tanks and guns, cannot indefinitely maintain sway over a billion discontented people without allies. They need the loyalty of the generals and other power brokers.

American principles and interests are best served when these constituencies understand that all the advantages of economic, technological and strategic ties with the United States remain available—but only if China steps back from repression.

That is the message Mr. Bush seeks to send. His carefully crafted policy cannot be abandoned because it has not produced the desired results thus far. It is far more likely to be constructive than are the merely angry messages proposed by his critics.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Cheers for Gorbachev

"Gor-by! Gor-by! Gor-by!" the West German crowds chanted as though greeting the arrival of rock musicians. Why such an outpouring of enthusiasm for Mikhail Gorbachev? Some alarmed Americans, aware of the polite but muted welcome George Bush received just two weeks earlier, grope for answers: Mr. Gorbachev is a Pied Piper of German nationalism... and nationalism is the first step down the path to what Germans really want most—reunification.

Too complicated; there is a simpler, sounder answer. Germans want assurance of a continued future in freedom. What Mr. Gorbachev brought with him to Bonn was hope—for a future that is free from fear of East-West military confrontation.

Germans, scarred by the experience of two world wars, know how close they live to the front line of the postwar confrontation. It affects their everyday lives as they plan a weekend outing with relatives in East Germany or produce goods to sell there. They may never chant "George! George! George!" in the streets. But if President Bush understands their yearning for freedom without fear, German cheers for the Soviet leader need never alarm him.

While in West Germany, Mr. Gorbachev went out of his way to acknowledge an American place in "the common European home" he envisions. "I cannot imagine a realistic policy by the Soviet leadership," he said, "that had the aim of pushing the United States out of or hampering the position of the United States." His needs inform his words. He wants an extended time of calm beyond his borders, time to rebuild his economy. The last thing he needs is the instability that would follow American abandonment of Europe.

While he may be poking around for weak spots in NATO, he has been offering constructive proposals in the process. "Nothing is eternal in this world," he said of the Berlin Wall. It "could disappear" once the conditions that created the need for it disappear. That could come later than West Germany

might like, but his words come much earlier than East Germany would wish.

Neither Germany has ever renounced the goal of reunification, but West Germany's ties to NATO remain a reality that Mr. Gorbachev accepts. Indeed, if there is a new shared vision, it is that German unification might be transcended by greater integration of the two Europes.

That vision has special resonance for Germans. So does Mr. Gorbachev's appeal for nuclear cuts. To them, the fear of war is no longer symbolized by an aggressive Moscow but by an impersonal nuclear sword of Damocles. The fearful symbolism could attach to American insistence on yoking West Germany to the Bomb, most recently in the form of new short-range missiles. It will be up to Mr. Bush to show West Germans how the American connection transcends missiles.

The Western alliance was created to meet a Soviet threat, but also to bind Germany to the West and to reconcile it to its status as a divided nation that has renounced independent use of military power. As the threat from the East recedes, West Germany's assertion of independence will increase. So will the West's need to weave West Germany into a new web of common purpose.

That will require helping Bonn find a proper role for itself, perhaps as leader of the Common Market or shaper of a new East-West relationship. President Richard von Weizsäcker recently tried to reassure nervous neighbors who view either role as worrisome: "We... are irrevocably imbedded in the European Community and the Atlantic alliance." Even they cannot contest what he went on to say about Germany's place in Europe today: "We are not a great power. But we are also not a playing for others."

Only U.S. resistance to Mr. von Weizsäcker's reasoning could turn Germany's quest for greater independence in an anti-Western direction. There is no more reason to be alarmed by his words than by the hopeful cheers in German streets.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

EC: The Balloting Counts

European politics are being changed, gradually but profoundly, by the elections for the supranational parliament of the European Community's 12 countries.

The past week was the third time that Europeans have voted directly for it, and the repercussions in each country's internal political life are getting sharper. The losers now acknowledge that they can no longer shrug off the returns as meaningless choices for an unknown institution, as they did in 1979 and tried to do in 1984.

This time the tenure of West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, depended on his party's showing the seraph through, barely. The returns were an unexpected and severe setback to the longest-serving of Western Europe's prime ministers, Margaret Thatcher.

She was the clearest loser in this multinational election. There was a strong element of protest voting, and governing parties suffered losses in most countries.

But the swing against Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives was particularly significant, because one leading issue had been Britain's attitude toward Europe itself.

Last year Mrs. Thatcher launched a campaign, increasingly strident, against the European Community's plans to draw the European economic union much more tightly

together. She has claimed to see in it a design to fasten every sort of Thatcherite evil—socialism, bureaucracy and centralized authority—on the 12 countries. With its majority for Labor, the British vote now undercuts Mrs. Thatcher painfully.

The winners in the election were, generally speaking, the left—except in Socialist France—and, within the left, the Greens. They are now the third strongest party in both West Germany and Britain, and they received more votes in France than the Communists. In West Germany there was also a clear winner on the far right, where the Republicans under the leadership of—yes—a former officer in the Waffen SS got one out of every 14 votes.

Europeans still tend to look on these elections primarily as a testing ground for national politicians and indicators of national trends. But the European Parliament itself may turn out to be a force in its own right during the five years for which it has been elected.

The community revised its basic rules two years ago, giving its parliament more power than the original treaties did. At some point, possibly not very far down the road, its elected members are going to begin experimenting more aggressively in using it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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DANZIGER

The Chinese Student Movement

Los Angeles Times Syndicate



China: The Dreams of an Emigrant Son

By I. M. Pei

NEW YORK—More than 50 years ago, my wife and I came from China to the wonderful country that is America. For 40 of those years, we dreamed that one day it would be possible to work in our native land. More than anything we wanted to combine our love of the nation that had become our own with our desire to do something for the land of our birth and heritage.

In 1978, thanks to Deng Xiaoping's remarkable economic reforms, we were given the chance to work in China. As I worked with a new generation of Chinese, my hopes for the future of China were ever more optimistic. We believed that China was gradually emerging from its long nightmare of war and repression.

We saw a new generation of young men and women, less scarred by the terrible history of the country, coming into their own. I worked with them closely, and sometimes they shared with me their hopes for themselves and their country. We wanted to believe that a more open and modern China was possible.

Today, these dreams are dashed by the horrible events at Tiananmen Square. We were shocked beyond measure. The revolution soon turned to anger, then sadness, for it was all so unnecessary.

The leadership might have been angered and humiliated by the events that spoiled the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting. But the fact remains that the aspirations for democracy and human rights were legitimate, as were the criticisms of corruption and privilege. There

was no justification for the use of force; a continued dialogue could have produced a peaceful outcome.

The killing of students and citizens tore the heart out of a generation that carries the hope for the future of the country. Such is the price for the government's demand for "order and stability!" The repression will discourage any activity by the students and young people for a while. They will not go back into the streets soon. But these events will remain in the memories of those who know the truth, no matter how much propaganda the government puts out.

It was always easier to work in the United States, but we worked in China, despite many frustrations, out of a love of that country, out of a sense that things were getting better. We believed that the more we worked with the leadership, the more would be opened up for the rest of the people. We thought that the government also believed this, and would allow the gradual opening up of China, not only to commerce and technology, but also to new ways of thinking.

I do not regret the time spent in China. I still feel we were fortunate to have had the opportunity to fulfill some of our dreams.

China will not be the same after this terrible tragedy. Will we ever be able to work in China again? I am not sure. But I cannot accept the thought that all the blood was shed in vain that weekend in early June 1989, at Tiananmen Square.

Mr. Pei, the architect, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For Vietnamese Refugees, Neither War Nor Peace

By Elizabeth Becker

GENEVA—The confrontation over the treatment of Vietnam's boat people is an argument over how to protect people caught between yesterday's war and tomorrow's peace.

The second international conference on Indochinese refugees, convened here last week, essentially threw out the special rules adopted by the first conference 10 years ago. Then, tens of thousands of Vietnamese flooded the seas of Southeast Asia to escape a brutal wave of Stalinist repression in Vietnam and the consequences of Vietnam's war in Cambodia.

They won the world's sympathy. The first conference declared all Vietnamese to be exceptions to the rules on refugees. Governments attending that conference promised every Vietnamese fleeing his country a home, mainly in the West and Australia, with no questions asked.

For several years this plan worked. The number of refugees leaving by boat diminished and more Vietnamese were leaving their nation on airplanes as legal immigrants. Then, over the past year, as the region began preparing for peace and started dismantling the legacies of war, the consensus over the refugees broke down. Countries of first asylum, like Thailand and Malaysia, pushed back boatloads of Vietnamese. Countries of resettlement, including the United States, took fewer refugees and set stricter standards of eligibility.

Hong Kong, which stuck to the letter of the law and accepted all those refugees arriving by boat, became swamped, and this second conference was convened.

Hong Kong led the world in asking that the Vietnamese be screened like all other peoples and that those found not to fear real persecution be sent back as illegal immigrants. The beleaguered Hong Kong governor, Sir David Wilson, asked at the conference why "it is wrong or inhumane to send back to Vietnam those who do not volunteer to go" and are not bona fide refugees. He added, "This is what is done with illegal immigrants all over the world."

And he took a shot at his critics, saying that "the real inhumanity is to encourage people to leave Vietnam with women and young children in unsafe boats in the hope of getting to destinations on the far side of the world which they will never reach because the doors are closed."

No one would have made such an argument 10 years ago, but it won the day at the conference. It was agreed that Vietnamese would from now on be screened and judged like all other peoples fleeing their homelands. If they are determined ineligible for resettlement abroad they will be declared illegal immigrants.

The conference fudged on whether they would be sent back involuntarily, though this is likely to happen by year's end.

This was anything but a clear call. The conference decided that the special circumstances that required the special rules no longer held. The war in Cambodia is coming to an end. Vietnam has pledged to withdraw its last occupation troops by

Sept. 30. The Hanoi government has instituted its own version of perestroika and has begun liberalizing its economy.

Still, people are fleeing Vietnam. It remains an extremely poor country governed by a repressive Communist regime. But the majority of countries at this conference decided that the new refugees were driven less by fears of persecution than by the promise made 10 years ago of a new life overseas.

The conference decided that Vietnamese should be held to the same standards as other peoples fleeing poor, totalitarian nations.

They had little choice. But in this disorderly situation people are caught in the gap. While peace is preferable to war, the boat people must be given special protection. It is up to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide protection against persecution both for those in the camps and for those who do return to Vietnam.

Moreover, Vietnam has agreed to cooperate. Hanoi is allowing UNHCR teams access to monitor returning refugees and to explain the new rules throughout the country.

Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, told me that he will even cooperate with the United States and give exit visas to former inmates in Vietnam's "re-education" camps, on the condition that the United States take Vietnam off the official enemies list.

That seemed to be everyone's anthem at the conference: to prepare for peace. At the same time, everyone should protect the victims of the war that is not yet over.

International Herald Tribune

War Against Drugs: Time to Map a Battle Plan for the Americas

By Virgilio Barco Vargas

The writer is president of Colombia.

BOGOTA—Recently I traveled to Washington to give a speech to a journalists' group on "Drugs and Democracy." The message was urgent: Narcotics trafficking has become such a threat that joint action throughout the hemisphere is needed. I urged in my speech that a summit meeting of heads of state convene as soon as possible to mobilize the political will of all the nations of the Americas and to chart a common campaign against drug trafficking.

Unless more effective steps are taken, the drug virus will spread, sapping the strength of consuming and producing countries across the region. I told the U.S. editors that for their Colombian colleagues the illicit narcotics trade is literally a life-and-death issue. A number of Colombian journalists have taken courageous stands against the drug cartels and paid with their lives. Guillermo Cano, editor of El Espectador, one of

our largest and oldest dailies, was gunned down on the orders of a major trafficker. Recently the newspaper's attorney was killed, pushing the toll of assassinated Colombian newsmen to more than 30.

All this is particularly painful for Colombia, the oldest democracy in Latin America and a nation whose institutions have served as models for its neighbors.

But we Colombians are determined to continue fighting the drug cartels, despite the heavy price for our people. Over the years more than 1,300 policemen and thousands of other Colombians have died in this cause—in stark contrast to the stereotypical Colombian hoodlum so often portrayed in television crime shows abroad.

And we are making progress. In 1988, more than 5,000 people en-

gaged in the narcotics trade were captured in Colombia. Almost 900 laboratories and 72 airstrips were destroyed, and 19 tons of cocaine was seized. In the first quarter of this year, we have already done nearly as much as in all of 1988.

We are determined to do even better. These steps, taken as part of a region-wide effort, would help:

- Improving intelligence coordination among affected nations;
- Providing more communications and transport equipment;
- Undertaking environmentally effective crop eradication;
- And providing more support for alternative sources of income in coca-producing areas.

Most of these measures would require substantial resources, and naturally we would welcome increased

international assistance. (For the current fiscal year, the United States is providing \$15 million in anti-narcotics funding to Colombia; this is slated to decline in the 1990 fiscal year.)

There are several ways the consuming countries can wage a more effective campaign against narcotics. President Bush has given his personal impetus to controlling the export from companies in the United States of chemicals used to produce cocaine. Senior U.S. officials tell me that illegal money laundering is being prosecuted with increased vigor.

But the driving force behind the narcotics problem is the demand in the United States. Our efforts to cut supply must be accompanied by equivalent efforts against demand in the developed countries. The only law narcotics traffic does not break is the law of supply and demand. The cartels will continue to produce and sell cocaine as long as the profits

remain so enormous. They are as addictive as the cocaine itself.

We must insist on the message that illegal drugs are neither fashionable nor harmless. Whether at glittering parties of the wealthy or in the ghettos, drug users in the United States need to understand that their habit is pushing other countries to the brink of disaster and that, in the all-out war on narcotics that we propose, they, the consumers, are in the enemy camp.

The time has come to mobilize the governments in both producer and consumer countries, along with the peoples of our hemisphere. As proposed above, the region's leaders should meet as soon as possible to map out a coordinated campaign against drugs on all fronts.

Faced with the peril of the drug mafia, we cannot surrender. Not to act is to concede defeat; and this we will never do.

International Herald Tribune

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Shah Tours Europe

BRUSSELS—The Shah of Persia became Belgium's guest this afternoon (June 22). Leaving Amsterdam, His Majesty and his suite reached the Belgian frontier towards three o'clock, being met by M. Dolez, Minister, and a general officer. The Shah wore a black frock coat and a jeweled belt. "How are the King and Queen?" he asked. "I shall be glad to spend a few days in their country." The Persian monarch held a review of the Civic Guard, familiarly asking one of the men to allow him to take a look at his gun. His Majesty will visit the King of the Belgians at Lacken Palace on Monday and will leave on Tuesday for England.

1914: Irish Volunteers

LONDON—Mr. John Redmond has addressed a cablegram to Mr. M. J. Ryan, president of the United Irish League of America, appealing for funds to strengthen the Irish Vol-

unteers and enable them to confront adequately the "audacious attempt of the British Aristocracy and an Irish minority to put down by force the liberation of the Irish people."

1939: Astor the Austere

LONDON—Viscountess Astor, who neither smokes nor drinks, attacked smoking as "almost a national crime" and said she wished it diminished, if not, eliminated, during a debate in the House of Commons today (June 23) on the increased tobacco tax. Asked whether this was not strange talk coming from a daughter of Virginia, she replied, "I remember the Bishop of Virginia telling me he would sooner see his daughter drunk than smoking a cigarette." Approving the increased tax, Lady Astor said she hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, would not listen to any pleas for "the poor man's pipe." Pipes, she insisted, did not help people to think; they often smoked instead of thinking.

OPINION

Let the Chief
Leave Hailing
To the Public

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When former President Reagan recently accepted an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II, most Americans took it in stride — after all, Eisenhower had done the same, and no kneeling was involved. And when President Bush this week taped "In Performance at the White House" for public television, continuing a tradition begun in the Carter years to enable all Americans to share in presidential entertainment, nobody remarked that such "command performances" are taken from the practice of royal families.

Nor do Americans worry about regality affecting the amiable Bushes — as manifested by Franklin Roosevelt when he called U.S. diplomats "my ambassadors," or as afflicted Richard Nixon when he tried to outfit the White House police in Graustarkian uniforms — despite the solemn announcement from Burke's Peerage that Mr. Bush is a 13th cousin, twice removed, of Queen Elizabeth (a Bush ancestor was the offspring of Charles II and one of his mistresses).

A televised White House command performance is one example; another is the way the president and first lady invariably lend their presence to the "Kennedy Center Honors," ostensibly a fund-raiser but in reality that organization's bid to become the nation's artistic focal point.

Even closer to the Queen's Honors List in Britain is the president's annual award of the Medal of Freedom, "the nation's highest civilian award," to a collection of deserving heroes and humanitarians, or public figures no longer controversial, or already famous artists and writers, with a sprinkling of longtime fund-raising cronies like Frank Sinatra.

Why should the president and his staff be the judge of who are, and who are not, the Americans most worthy of honor? I've sat in that White House choosing-room and know that image and ideology influence the choices.

It is elitist enough that the taxpayer-subsidized National Endowment for the Arts presumes to give "national" medals to artists chosen by political appointees; it is downright undemocratic for politicians to make the nation's accolades into an official decision. The power to honor should always flow up, from the people — never down, from the leaders.

Let the movie-makers choose their Oscars and the journalists their Pulitzer prizes and each field honor its peers. The diverse public, dispersed far from Washington, embracing or rejecting the critics' choices, should celebrate its heroes in its own way.

Let Americans warmly hail the chief, but let him let them hail themselves. If this offends the presumptuous honor-dispensers in the series of power, let them turn royal purple with rage.

The New York Times



Putting Brel and Bardot in Their Places

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — L'Est Républicain is a swell newspaper, one of the best in eastern France and maybe the whole country. It prints color photographs on its front page, has a publisher with an MBA from Harvard, and nicely balances local coverage (7 percent more candidates for the baccalaureate examination this year than the year before) with international (scandals in Greece and tanks in China).

To celebrate its centennial this spring, L'Est Républicain organized a contest among its readers to select the 100 most important events and personalities since the paper was founded. A list was drawn up and published, with categories including sports, daily life, the arts, leisure, technology, science, politics and "les faits de société," which can be translated simply as news.

Only a small number of its 290,000 readers (400,000 on Sunday) participated, but their judgment on the past cen-

ry is fascinating — a grass-roots appraisal of what has moved a nation. There have been similar rankings over the years, of course, but these have been mostly in slick magazines and conducted by professional pollsters; the one in

MEANWHILE

L'Est Républicain has the glow of authenticity, of people in the hinterland thinking of what has shaped their lives.

Dispelled quickly was the belief that the French care mainly, if not only, about themselves and their triumphs. Louis Blériot's pioneering flight across the English Channel in 1909 limped in 23d overall. One of the country's monuments in sports, the 1984 World Cup triumph of the national soccer team, finished no higher than 41st place. The

emergence of Brigitte Bardot in 1956 was ranked far behind the death of the singer Jacques Brel in 1978, and Brel was a Belgian. Bardot, for that matter, came out lowliest among ranked people or events, finishing one behind La Scala's hiring of Maria Callas (1951) and two behind the invention of the skateboard in California (1962).

On to the winners. Not surprisingly, for a readership in Lorraine, or perhaps anywhere else in Europe, World War II (1939-45) was rated first among the events of the past 100 years, getting 19,264 votes. Second, with 16,770 votes, was Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928 and a close third, with 15,434, was Neil Armstrong's stroll on the moon in 1969. Fourth was World War I (1914-18) and the rush of 1,100 taxis carrying 5,000 soldiers to the Marne front to stop the Germans from taking Paris.

Then, fifth through 10th, came the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945, the United Nations declaration of the rights of man in 1948, the institution of the paid vacation and the 40-hour workweek in France in 1936, the first heart transplant by Dr. Christian Barnard in 1967, the granting of the right to vote to French women in 1944 and Clemenceau's forcing to a favorable vote the weekly day off in 1906. French self-interest? Who wouldn't vote for a day off or a paid vacation? Or the start of the social security system in 1945? It came in 11th.

Not until 15th place does the sound of coccards, or crowing, color the air: the liberation of French hostages in Lebanon in 1988, which finished behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, Marie Curie's Nobel Prize in physics, the first for a woman, in 1904, and the initial public movie projection (1900).

Among random selections, the pioneer test tube baby, in 1978, was ranked 24th; the election of John Paul II as the first non-Italian pope in modern times, also in 1978, was ranked 32d; the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896 was rated 37th, highest among sports events. The return of the left to power in France in 1981 was considered more than twice as eventful as the departure of Charles de Gaulle from power in 1969. The invention of the quartz watch finished 34th, one higher than the microwave oven and nine higher than the electric razor.

Among purely French news, the student-worker demonstrations of May 1968 finished 19th (two spots ahead of Einstein's discovery of the law of relativity in 1905); and the first flight of the Concorde in 1969 finished 45th (four ahead of the death of Jules Verne in 1905).

The start of the Michelin Guide in 1913 finished 96th, two behind Jean-Paul Sartre's admission in 1946 that, as L'Est Républicain phrased it, existentialism was, in fact, a humanism — still three ahead of Brigitte Bardot.

Although she ranked 99th, there was no 100th. That spot was left to readers to list the event that meant most to them and that did not figure among the newspaper's selections. The response was evidently too slight to make the charts.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Howe and the Refugees

Regarding the editorial "Take the Refugees," June 15:

Having attended the Geneva conference on Indochina refugees, I do not think the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is quite the villain the editorial portrays him to be. He is not recommending the return of all asylum-seekers; those who meet the criteria of a refugee under the "human screening process" will not be returned.

Regarding "economic migrants," Sir Geoffrey may have a point, but I would not justify their return under present economic and human-rights conditions in Vietnam. Where the editorial falls down is in failing to recommend international economic assistance to bolster the fragile infrastructure of a country torn by 30 years of war. Helping the Vietnam economy would, in my judgment, help to stop the flow of refugees.

Surely, the United States can afford to be generous to Vietnam in the same way it was with Germany and Japan after World War II. Such an act of humanity is long overdue.

FRANK C. KIEHNE
Secretary for Refugees,
World Alliance of YMCAs,
Geneva.

The French Colors in 1790

Regarding "U.S. Stamp: Le Mistrable" (June 6):

Let the designers of the U.S. postage stamp honoring the French bicentennial take heart. Historically, they were quite accurate. The very first tricolor of France, decreed by the Convention of Oct. 24, 1790, was indeed — from left to right — red, white and blue. The tricolor as we know it today — blue, white and red from the staff — was not decreed until the second year of the French republic, 77

Phryvose An II, or Feb. 15, 1794.

A most interesting exhibit, "La Marine 1789-1799," which shows the development of this flag is currently at the Naval Ministry on the Place de la Concorde.

CAROLINE TURNER
Paris.

Getting Punchy Over China

Regarding the news analysis "A Protest in Shreds: Boldness Gives Way" (June 12):

I wish correspondents would stop using phrases like the Chinese democracy movement has "lost the first round." Besides, in a sporting event you don't win if you hit below the belt.

GIANCARLO CIONIA
Rome.

Measuring Voter Apathy

Each time the abstention rate increases in French elections, commentators point out that voter apathy in France has not yet reached American proportions. But the French calculate electoral participation on the basis of registered voters, while American statistics take as a basis the total number of people of voting age. At least 5 percent of French citizens entitled to vote are not registered. Comparing only the raw abstention statistics can lead to erroneous conclusions.

ALEXANDER BLUMROSEN
Paris.

The Gorbachev Attraction

Is the great affinity of the Germans for Mikhail Gorbachev ("Cologne Suburb Awaits Gorbachev, Red Flaps at the Ready," First Edition, June 13) really so inexplicable? After long years of Cold War and being told that all Communists are evil and dangerous, it was possible to start a new dialogue with Moscow. And, since the time of Chan-

cellor Willy Brandt, I believe, West German-Soviet relations have been better than those between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Gary Lee writes that aside from the Soviet agreement to dismantle SS-20 missiles and efforts to improve Soviet German business ties, Mr. Gorbachev has brought about "few changes." The dismantling of the Soviet SS-20 is hardly a minor matter. Without Mr. Gorbachev, disarmament would not have proceeded as far as it has. His efforts for world peace and for political reform in the Soviet Union are evident.

Combined with the fact that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is not very popular at the moment in West Germany, it is not astonishing that the West Germans place all their sympathies with Mr. Gorbachev.

BERND REH
Spiesen, West Germany.

The euphoria with which some are embracing the prospect of reduced tension in Central Europe seems not unlike that of the sufferer from an interminable

affliction who, impatient with the plodding but proven regimen of conventional medicine, turns in hopeful anticipation to the incantations of a charlatan.

Recent proclamations by Gorbachev and Company, coupled with token troop withdrawals, may indeed turn out to be a basis for such anticipation. But as the drama unfolds, we would be well advised to heed the admonition of Kipling's old blind and mutilated beggar: "That is the time of peril ... Time of the Truce of the Bear!"

ERNEST D. SPRINKEL
Wiesbaden, West Germany.

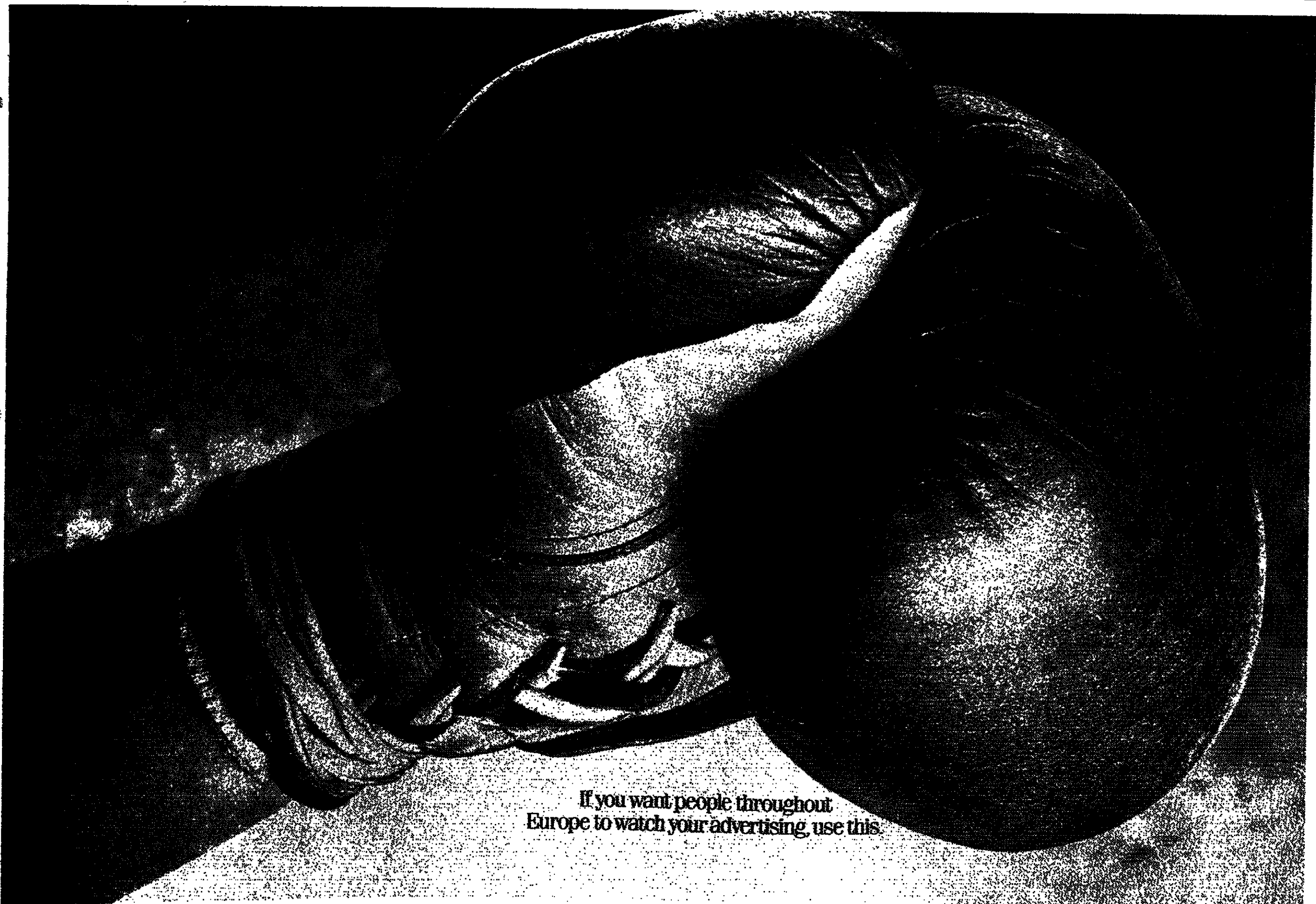
At the Table Down Under

Peter Ruchl, who arrived in Australia three years ago, writes of food-bolting Australians ("Mouth Full, Fork Raised," *Meanwhile*, May 26). According to Mr. Ruchl, we cram our mouths, talk with them full, stab the air with our forks, and do so in surreptitious ways. We also commit the selection of sitting in the front of taxis.

I arrived in Australia 51 years ago, on the day I was born. I have lived here ever since. For the first six years or so, all my contemporaries seemed to eat in the way Mr. Ruchl describes. That is, we did after the first year, during which we did little but drink. But now it is about 45 years since I saw a contemporary of mine eat in the appalling way Mr. Ruchl describes.

All this makes me conclude that he cannot be hunching and dining in the company of mature adults. It's a shame. I should explain that we ride in the front of taxis because that's where the most comfortable seat is (and our drivers are not in fear of our doing so).

As a child in the United States, Mr. Ruchl was taught not to have his elbows on the table. Australian children also learn to control their elbows. We do not jab them in our host's stomach.

DAVID BENNETT
Melbourne.

A very effective weapon is sport. Especially if you want to hit a predominantly young male audience. Seen across 16 European countries, Eurosport is Europe's foremost sports channel, with total coverage of the major sporting contests. It's the perfect medium for any pan-European product. For further details contact Jonathan Spink in London on 01 636 5010 without delay. After all, why give your rivals a sporting chance. **EUROSPORT**

Sandinistas Seize Coffee Farms of 3 In Business Revolt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANAGUA — The Sandinista government, renewing a conflict with Nicaragua's business sector, has confiscated the property of three leaders of a revolt by private coffee growers.

The three growers have been forceful critics of Sandinista economic policies.

The seizures, announced Wednesday, came despite a government statement in January that it would halt confiscations.

Jaime Wheelock Román, minister of agrarian reform and a member of the ruling nine-man Sandinista directorate, announced the expropriations after the union of private coffee growers broke ranks with state coffee producers and issued a list of economic demands unacceptable to the government.

The growers dispossessed by the decree are leaders of the Nicaraguan Union of Coffee Growers. They are Arnoldo Alemán, president of the union; Nicolás Bolaños, a member of its board of directors; and Jaime Cuadra, president of the union's chapter in the city of Matagalpa.

The three were prime movers behind a conference of private coffee growers on Sunday that demanded tax cuts and higher prices for coffee and resolved to withdraw from the National Coffee Commission, which groups both state and private producers.

Mr. Wheelock said the three men "adopted attitudes of confrontation" to discourage production of one of Nicaragua's most valuable export crops. He claimed that they spoke for growers who are paying low wages to farm workers and abusing government credits to

speculate against the national currency.

The union is linked to the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, which opposes the Sandinista government.

The conference blamed the government for what it called the disastrous state of the coffee industry.

The expropriations were the first of major consequence since Nicaragua's largest sugar mill was seized last July. They came after four months of government promises to stop state takeovers in an effort to win private business support for a severe austerity program of recovery from eight-year war against the U.S.-supported contra rebels.

But Mr. Wheelock said that the coffee growers had crossed the line between economic and political protest.

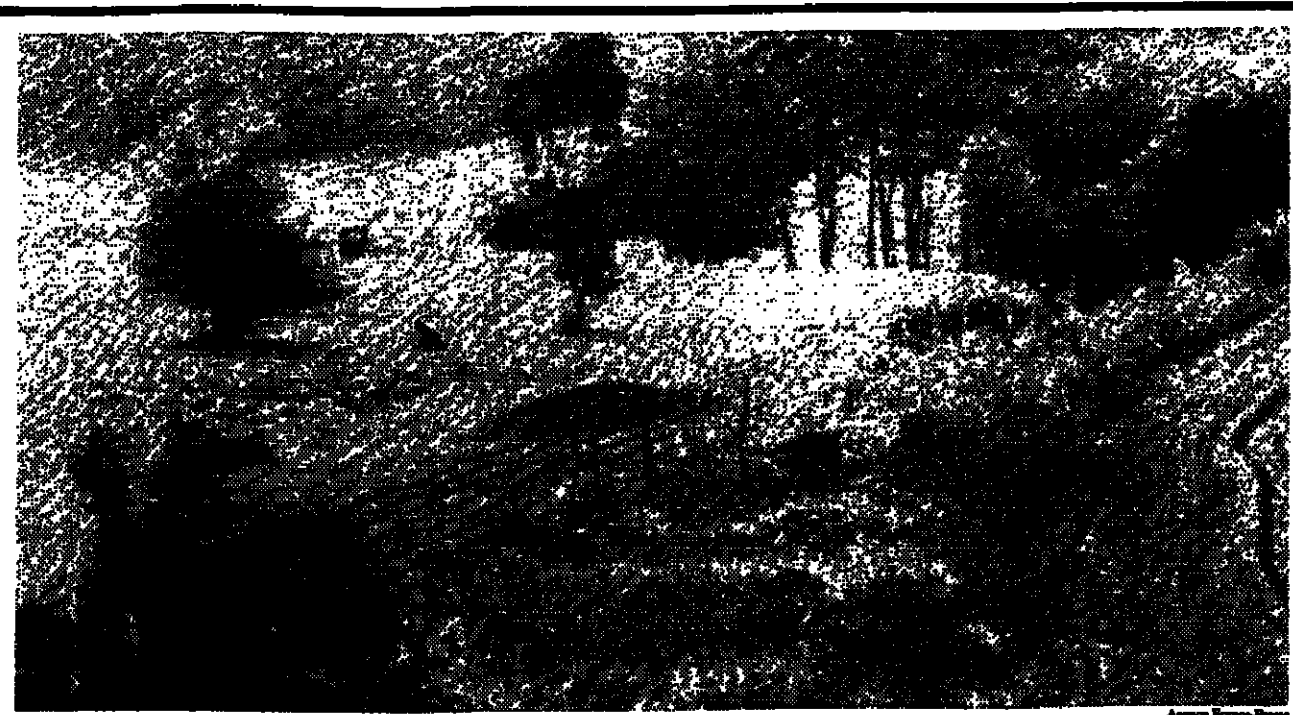
"While we were calling for conciliation," he declared, "they were calling for anarchy and chaos."

"The only way this government knows how to react to criticism is to destroy its critics," said Mr. Bolaños, who owns three farms and a coffee mill. "In some cases they kill us, in others they put us in jail. In this case, they are confiscating us."

A new outburst of inflation, labor unrest and farmer protests have shaken the government as it approaches an election campaign. Cooperation between the state, workers and producers is central to the government's strategy for combating inflation.

But farm leaders say many private producers are not investing or even planting crops because of a lack of incentives and lack of confidence in the government.

(LAT, Reuters)



ROMANIAN BARRIER — Part of the barbed-wire fence erected by Romania to stem the flight of its citizens into Hungary. NATO implicitly censured the move Thursday. "Members of the alliance disapprove of any barriers which are erected deliberately to prevent the free movement of people," a spokesman in Brussels said. The photo was taken in Hungary's Pénzeszek region.

Jewish Historian Is Slain in Jerusalem

By Sabra Chartrand

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A Jewish historian was found stabbed to death in the Valley of the Cross on Thursday, and the police said they were investigating the possibility that he was killed by Palestinians.

The police said that Menachem Stern, a 64-year-old professor of Jewish history at Hebrew University, was killed Thursday morning as he walked alone through the valley.

The police added that Mr. Stern was attacked as he walked to work and that his body was found by schoolchildren.

Investigators said Mr. Stern's personal papers were strewn

around his body and nothing was stolen from him, lending credence to the theory that he might be the latest Jewish casualty in the Arab uprising.

But a police spokesman stressed that the authorities were not sure who killed him.

"It may be a psychopath in the area, and we're checking into all the possibilities," the spokesman said.

Mr. Stern's colleagues at Hebrew University said he was an eminent historian on the Jewish Second Temple period 2,000 years ago. He won the Israel Prize in history for his book "Greek and Roman Authors on Jews."

Thirteen Israeli civilians and sol-

diers have been killed during the Palestinian uprising, now in its 19th month, including a Jewish settler who was stabbed to death Saturday near Ramallah. Residents said the troops shot Abdel Hamad in the head during early morning street clashes.

The Saturday killing prompted two reprisal attacks by Israelis in which four Arabs were injured.

On Thursday, a 22-year-old Palestinian was killed by soldiers raiding the West Bank village of Silwad, near Ramallah.

The spokesman also said that the army sealed a house in Dahariyah and two houses in Hebron on Thursday. He said the homes belonged to Arabs who were arrested on suspicion of throwing gasoline bombs and rocks at soldiers.

An army spokesman said that

East Germans Assail Hungary's Shift

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany's ruling Communist Party expressed concern Thursday about political changes in Hungary.

In the first direct criticism of Budapest's political and economic changes, Joachim Herrmann, a Politburo member in charge of propaganda, told the policy-making Central Committee that forces were at work to remove communism "under the flag of socialist renewal."

"In this connection the development in Hungary fills us with great anxiety," he said. East Germany has resisted changes like those in Hungary and the Soviet Union.

"The attacks against socialism go hand in hand with the demand to question the present realities in Europe," Mr. Herrmann said in giving a report from the ruling Politburo to the party's 165-member Central Committee. Extracts were published by the official ADN news agency.

East Germany has made it clear that it has reservations about developments in Hungary, which is experimenting with greater change than the East European countries.

Western diplomats said it was the first time the East German leadership had openly criticized Budapest.

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Herrmann said that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union had sent the East German Politburo a report on last week's state visit to West Germany.

Mr. Herrmann said that while in Bonn, Mr. Gorbachev had underlined the need to respect postwar boundaries. This was an apparent response to Western perceptions of a softening of the Soviet position on German reunification and the Berlin Wall.

"This statement is unequivocal and leaves no room for speculation of any form," he said.

CHINA: More Executions

(Continued from page 1)

had called for the cases of such "counter-revolutionaries" to be given extensive publicity to frighten criminals and encourage the masses to report on them.

The seven who were executed in Beijing were sentenced Saturday after being found guilty of attacking troops and vehicles on June 4, when soldiers in tanks and armored troops stormed the center of the city and repeatedly clashed with pro-democracy demonstrators.

Troops fired on crowds with their submachine guns, and demonstrators hurled rocks and firebombs at the soldiers whenever they had an opportunity.

It was not clear exactly what role the seven had played, or what evidence there was against them. At the time of the sentencing, eight were given the death penalty, suggesting that one may still be on appeal.

BONN: Coalition Feud

(Continued from page 1)

vative parties to leave the legislative without any ready apparent majority coalition.

West German and foreign analysts already were predicting that the most likely government to emerge from next year's elections was either a "grand coalition" of the center between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, or a Social Democratic-led coalition including the Greens and Free Democrats.

Either of those alternatives would be inherently unstable, because of the wide range of ideologies represented in the coalition, and would represent a shift to the left from the present government.

The analysts cautioned, however, that the results next year may be very different from those on Sunday. Many voters are more willing to cast protest votes for extreme parties in European elections, where the results are viewed as less important than those in a national legislative election.

Secchia Is Confirmed As U.S. Envoy to Italy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Peter F. Secchia as ambassador to Italy despite what

Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called his "preach for making good remarks."

The nomination of Mr. Secchia, a wealthy lumberman from Michigan who was active in President George Bush's campaign last year, was approved by voice vote Wednesday.

One of the seven may have been a woman, based on videotapes shown on television. All seven were workers, like all the others known to have been sentenced. While many students have been arrested, they apparently have not yet been tried.

The government announced on Thursday the arrest of 13 men it accused of being secret agents for the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. The Chinese news agency said that the agents had been trained to stir up unrest during the recent pro-democracy demonstrations, and it showed videotapes of some of them participating in demonstrations.

The 13 had operated in Beijing, Shenyang, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other areas of the country, but while they apparently represented a significant network there was no indication that any of them had access to any secret information they could have given Taiwan.

The authorities did not indicate how the 13 were apprehended, but the news programs said that they had been arrested in small groups beginning on May 19 and ending Thursday.

In its first direct comment on the Bush administration's announcement on Tuesday that it would suspend high-level contacts with China and that it would seek to postpone new loans to China from international financial institutions, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said foreign countries should stop interfering in China's affairs.

"The Chinese have never yielded to any external pressure," said a government spokesman, Li Jinhua. She added that foreign pressure was "unwise and will get nowhere."

GATT Entry Delay Is Seen

China will not be granted membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for several years because of the turmoil, delegates and officials at the free trade regulatory agency said Thursday, according to a United Press International dispatch from Geneva.

The Chinese government formally applied early this year to join GATT, whose member countries account for 97 percent of world trade of almost \$3 trillion a year.

"In the best of circumstances it would have taken two or three years to negotiate terms of accession but now they can forget about it altogether for a long time," a top official said.

The ambassador to GATT of a major Western country said a special working party dealing with China's application had just begun discussions but could now be expected to "put everything on ice."

"Nothing before the mid-1990s at the earliest," was his prediction for Chinese membership.

GATT has 96 members, and 29 other countries are applying GATT rules on a de facto basis.

ASIAN TOPICS

Vietnam's 'Doi Moi': Perestroika, Slowly

Doi moi, meaning renovation, is the Vietnamese version of perestroika, and it is proceeding at a glacial pace, Denis D. Gray of The Associated Press reports from Hanoi.

Vietnam has set definite limits on free expression and political change while moving to liberalize its economy. Taboos range from public criticism of leaders and key policies to portraying the late revolutionary leader Ho Chi Minh in anything but a heroic light.

In a recent interview, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said a multiparty system was out of the question. He and the general secretary of the Communist Party, Nguyen Van Linh, are key architects of "doi moi," which flowered after Mr. Linh's rise to power in 1986.

Despite ups and downs since then, changes have been substantial. Mr. Thach said recently that 94,000 inmates of re-education camps had been released over the last 10 years, and only 120 political prisoners remained. Relations between the state and religious groups have improved.

In February, the government allowed academics, critical of education standards, to open the first private university in Vietnam, Thang Long University.

War novels are more realistic. A recent film, "The Woman of the River," contrasts a decent former official of the fallen Saigon government with a Communist revolutionary who turns to corruption after the war.

A foreign diplomat said, "I don't think the Communist Party here will be challenged in the streets, as it was in China, for several years."

A skyscraper 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) high that would dwarf the tallest in the world, the 444-meter Sears Tower in Chicago, is projected for Tokyo by Takenaka Corp., a construction company. Blueprints have been completed for "Sky City," which would be built in the form of a pyramid to withstand major earthquakes. It would accommodate 35,000 residents and 130,000 office workers. Schools, hospitals, parks and sports facilities also would be part of the estimated 4.7 trillion yen (\$32.41 billion) development, excluding land costs. It would take 14 years to build.

Arthur Higbee

State of Emergency In Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea announced a state of emergency Thursday on Bougainville, a copper-producing island, in an effort to put down a seven-month rebellion by militant landowners who say they were poorly compensated when their homes and farms were swallowed up by the huge open pit of Bougainville Copper Ltd., mostly owned by Australian and British interests. The announcement followed the collapse of negotiations with the secessionist rebel leader, Fran-

cis Ona, and an escalation of attacks by militants on security forces.

Under the state of emergency, the police and the military have wide powers of arrest, search and seizure. This marks the end of government efforts to reach a peaceful settlement with the rebels. Numbering around 100, but supported by thousands of tribesmen, the rebels are demanding secession and \$14 billion in compensation. At least 15 persons, including three soldiers, have been killed, and the mine has been closed since May 15.

Around Asia

More than 1,000 Japanese companies, representing 90 percent of those listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, plan to hold their annual stockholders' meetings on the same day, next Thursday. The aim is to dilute the efforts of racketeers who systematically blackmail firms with threats of disrupting the meetings by accusing company officers of wrongdoing or subjecting them to protected questioning. In one incident in 1984, a man said to be a racketeer stretched out the annual Sony Corp. meeting to 14 hours.

Ninety-seven of Asia's poor and homeless met in Seoul this week to discuss their common problems. The meeting, the first of its kind, brought delegates from Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand and South Korea. International charity groups paid the plane fares and hotel bills. A final statement, criticized by many participants as too weak, said people evicted from their homes should be provided with alternative housing. But Madina Bechan Ali, a Bombay pavement dweller, was content. "For seven days I have had a roof over my head," she said. "This is a rare experience."

A skyscraper 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) high that would dwarf the tallest in the world, the 444-meter Sears Tower in Chicago, is projected for Tokyo by Takenaka Corp., a construction company. Blueprints have been completed for "Sky City," which would be built in the form of a pyramid to withstand major earthquakes. It would accommodate 35,000 residents and 130,000 office workers. Schools, hospitals, parks and sports facilities also would be part of the estimated 4.7 trillion yen (\$32.41 billion) development, excluding land costs. It would take 14 years to build.

Arthur Higbee

Peru's Right Shaken As Writer Quits Race

Reuters

LIMA — Mario Vargas Llosa, Peru's best-known writer, has quit the presidential race and thrown his rightist supporters into disarray.

The novelist stepped down Wednesday, saying that bickering in the center-right Democratic Front coalition had made it impossible for him to continue. He was nominated nearly three weeks ago.

With the presidential election less than 10 months away, the withdrawal marks a major setback to the ambitions of conservatives to recapture office after four years of center-left rule under President Alan García Pérez.

The novelist-turned-politician had injected new vitality into the right wing's flagging image and held a wide lead in opinion polls over his nearest rival, the Marxist former mayor of Lima, Alfonso Barrantes Lingán.

Traditional politicians had questioned whether Mr. Vargas Llosa, who has never held elected office, could lead a country in which 15,000 people have died in guerrilla violence since 1980 and which is grappling with 30 percent monthly inflation and virtual industrial collapse.

The writer, who is popular among advocates of free-market

economic policies, provoked street rallies in Lima's wealthier neighborhoods with his resignation, where flag-waving supporters shouted "Mario! Mario! Mario!" and begged him to reconsider.

But in an embittered letter, Mr. Vargas Llosa, who is 47 years old, made it clear that he had no plans to try politics again, adding that he thought the Democratic Front was finished.

"It is not my place to point fingers over what appears to be, unfortunately, the beginning of the end of the Democratic Front," he said. That judgment, he added, "will belong to history."

He blamed his coalition partners for sapping the front's effectiveness with petty squabbles over political strategy. Though the letter gave no names, his criticism appeared to be aimed at former President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, a pillar of conservatism and leader of the Popular Action party.

Political analysts believe that Mr. Belaúnde may be positioning himself for another run at the presidency. But with Mr. Vargas Llosa out of the race, two or more conservative parties may field their own candidates, making it difficult for any of them to win.



Mario Vargas Llosa

The resignation ended his experiment with a field that he once deeply disdained — politics.

"I don't like politics," he said in 1987. "Politics is a very dirty kind of thing. I don't want to be leader of anything. I want to be a novelist and to keep writing."

But despite the aversion, he became caught up in politics that same year by leading a campaign against President García's attempt to nationalize banking.

He rode a wave of rightist support to win the nomination of the five-party Democratic Front on June 4, vowing to rescue Peru from its worst economic crisis this century and to lead a long struggle against the Shining Path Marxist guerrillas.

ARMS: Soviets, in Accord, Pledge Military Aid to Iran

(Continued from page 1)

in 1979, Washington was Iran's major arms supplier.

The joint declaration hailed "a new stage" in Soviet-Iranian relations; it pledged to look for new areas of economic and technical cooperation, including the "peaceful use of atomic energy."

Mr. Rafsanjani, declaring at his news conference that Iran wanted to be "self-sufficient" in defense, said that the country produced its own planes, missiles, tanks and armored personnel carriers. But he added, "In some things we have some technical needs and we intend to satisfy these from different sources."

Iranian Affirms Death for Rushdie

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Iranian leader, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Thursday that a death sentence against the British author Salman Rushdie could not be revoked. Mr. Rafsanjani also ruled out any early improvement in relations between Tehran and Washington.

Mr. Rafsanjani was speaking at a news conference after two days of talks with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Rafsanjani, who will visit the Shiite-inhabited region of Azerbaijan neighboring Iran on Friday, refrained from commenting on the ethnic unrest in Soviet central Asia. Senior Soviet officials, including Mr. Gorbachev, have blamed the disturbances in part on "a pan-Islamic movement."

"We have agreed with the Soviet leadership not to interfere in inter-

nal matters," said Mr. Rafsanjani, indicating that Tehran was dropping its policy of exporting the revolution as far as Moscow was concerned.

On relations with the West, however, Mr. Rafsanjani took a dogmatic line. He described the threat to kill Mr. Rushdie, whose book "The Satanic Verses" is regarded as blasphemous by many Muslims, as one that had been endorsed by "the entire Islamic world" on the basis of the Sharia, or the Islamic legal code.

What Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said "was a prescription of the Sharia and not his personal opinion," Mr. Rafsanjani said. "There is no one in Iran who would want to, or could, take back that prescription."

Addressing relations with the United States, Mr. Rafsanjani accused Washington of freezing Iranian financial assets and launching a "direct war" against Iran. He appeared to be referring to the shooting down of an Iranian civilian airliner last July by the U.S. warship Vincennes in the Gulf.

"Therefore, the Americans have spoiled their own positions in

of the last foreign visitors to be received by the Iranian leader.

The declaration pledged mutual noninterference in internal affairs, ruling out the use of force under any circumstances. It also allowed for an exchange of Muslim religious leaders; the Soviet Union has approximately 40 million Muslims.

Western and Middle East diplomats in Moscow regard the Tehran-Moscow relationship as essentially a marriage of convenience.

They believe that Mr. Rafsanjani would like to end Iran's diplomatic and economic isolation and that the Soviet Union is eager to secure its sensitive southern border from the threat of Islamic fundamentalism.

Iran, he said, "so it is very difficult for us to solve the very tense relations."

Mediation Offers Rejected

The Iranian foreign minister was quoted as saying Thursday that Iran has rejected several recent attempts by three countries to mediate with Washington. The Associated Press reported from Abu Dhabi.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati's interview was published in the Dubai-based Arabic newspaper Al Bayan.

Mr. Velayati said Iran was interested in good foreign relations as long as they did not compromise Iranian independence, Al Bayan reported.

"Several countries have approached us for some kind of mediation with the United States," he said. The newspaper did not say when the interview occurred.

Mr. Velayati refused to give names of the countries that had approached Tehran for mediation. Nor did he elaborate on relations with Washington, the paper reported.

—MICHAEL DOBBS

A Clue to the Bismarck's Fate

Condition of Ship Points to Scuttling, Its Finder Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Robert Ballard, the underwater explorer whose deep-sea robot discovered the German battleship Bismarck on the bottom of the Atlantic, said Thursday that he believed the World War II vessel had been scuttled by its own crew.

At a news conference to disclose details of the discovery last week, Mr. Ballard said that the condition of the ship confirmed for him the theory that the vessel had been scuttled rather than sunk by British fire in one of the most famous and important naval engagements of the war.

The Bismarck was the most powerful vessel in the German Navy when it sank on May 27, 1941, after a battle with British warships and aircraft. Of the Bismarck's 2,200-man crew, only about 115 survived.

"Only scuttled ships tend to make it to the bottom in one piece," said Mr. Ballard, a scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. "It appears the crew opened it up along its entire length. It was clearly flooded, stem to stern."

Survivors of the Bismarck have said that scuttling charges were set on the ship after it was disabled in battle by the British. The ship was found on June 12

under more than 15,000 feet (4,500 meters) of water about 600 miles (970 kilometers) west of Brest, France.

Mr. Ballard said he could only speculate on why the German commander decided to send his vessel to the bottom. He said perhaps the Bismarck carried technologically advanced equipment that the Germans did not want to fall into British hands.

"Maybe the Germans didn't want it taken as a war prize," Mr. Ballard added. He said he would keep secret the exact location of the Bismarck and let the German people decide its future fate.

The sunken battleship was discovered and photographed by the robot called Argo, the same device that Mr. Ballard used four years ago to find the wreck of the Titanic, the British passenger liner that sank in 1912 after striking an iceberg.

Mr. Ballard said that the Bismarck was in a remarkable state of preservation. "There doesn't appear to be as much damage as I had expected," he said.

The sinking of the Bismarck occurred eight days after the ship left its Baltic port for its first operation. Its mission was to attack convoys of merchant shipping, with the aim of damaging British morale at a time when England stood virtually alone against combined German sea and air power.

Henri Sauguet, 88, Composer, Dies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henri Sauguet, 88, a composer best known for his score for Roland Petit's 1945 ballet "Les Forains," died in Paris on Thursday after a long illness.

He was born Henri-Pierre Poupard in Bordeaux but later adopted his mother's maiden name. He studied the piano and the organ as a child. After World War I, he moved to Paris, studied with Charles Koechlin and was one of a group of younger composers who were disciples of Erik Satie.

His first real success occurred in 1924 with the production at the

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées of "Le Plumet du Colonel." Among his many ballet scores were "La Chatte" for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, choreographed by Balanchine in Monte Carlo in 1927, and "Les Miroirs" by Serge Lifar at the Paris Opera. He composed at least 14 ballets, eight theatrical productions, as well as symphonies, quartets, collections of songs, music for about 35 films and also some operas.

Other deaths

Johannes Winkler, 39, the musical director of the Leipzig Opera, in a car accident Monday, the East

German news agency ADN reported. He was acclaimed for his production last year of "The Idiot" by Karl Ottomar Treibmann.

Ted Spangas, 45, who photographed sleeping people and animals in time lapse studies, of lymphoma in Bismarck. His pictures revealed the instant that dream-inducing REM, rapid eye movement, ends.

Marshall Vladimir F. Tolstokho of the Soviet artillery, 74, who commanded the country's ballistic missile forces for 13 years from 1977, on Saturday, Tass said, giving no details.

Rescuer Says Gorky Crewmen Were Drunk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — A Norwegian doctor who took part in the rescue operation of a Soviet cruise ship that hit ice and had to evacuate more than 600 passengers said that many of the crew members were drunk.

A Norwegian military official commented, however, that there was no reason to believe that drinking had caused the accident.

Dr. Mads Gilbert told the Norwegian news agency NTB on Wednesday: "What struck me as unusual was that many of the Soviet crew from Maxim Gorky were still very drunk 12 hours after colliding with the drift ice."

The skipper of the Norwegian coast guard vessel Senja, which evacuated the passengers, said that only members of the catering staff</

- ☐ Batman's Gotham
- ☐ Paul Robeson
- ☐ Arts Guide

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune



A variety of jazz voices: at top, Roy Nathanson and Curtis Fowlkes of the Jazz Passengers; below them are George Cartwright (left), Toma Cora and Ann Rupel, some of the members of Curlew.

American Jazz Festival Season Opens

by Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — With the opening of the summer jazz festival season in the United States, the annual chorus of lamentations begins. Jazz's big stars, the ones who can fill concert halls for the JVC Jazz Festival-New York (which starts Friday) and for similar festivals around the world, are becoming a gerontocracy with no obvious successors. As time passes and the obituaries mount up, a vacuum grows in what festivals define as the jazz mainstream: the recognized names (like Ella Fitzgerald, Miles Davis, Lionel Hampton, Sarah Vaughan or Joe Williams) who command large, loyal audiences.

Meanwhile, New York's other summer jazz festivals — Classical Jazz at Lincoln Center, Jazz in July at the 92d Street Y, and a three-concert Landmark Jazz series of jazz-influenced orchestral works at Carnegie Hall — are largely archival.

Hence, the lament and the extrapolation: Jazz has no future, and its glories are all in the past. It's not so simple, or so dire. As it has through its history, jazz continues to overturn

assumptions about music-making, and, while only Wynton Marsalis among younger musicians has established himself as a name attraction, jazz survives.

It also survives despite institutional neglect and public misapprehension, largely through the quixotic dedication of its musicians. It occupies a position somewhere between pop and classical music, yet similar to neither.

It survives largely through the quixotic dedication of its musicians.

Unlike pop music, jazz doesn't gauge its health by the size of its audience. And unlike contemporary classical music, which it can rival in complexity and virtuosity, it usually has to pay its own way, with little government or corporate support.

No one seems to be able to locate a jazz vanguard. Until the 1970s, jazz showed broad outlines of expansion and systematization, ac-

tion and reaction — the collective improvisation of New Orleans jazz coalescing into swing, the hot-wiring of swing into bebop, the extensions of bebop into cool jazz and hard-bop, the radical harmonic simplification of modal jazz, the even more radical break into free jazz and the conditional, ironic return to structures, albeit patchwork.

For about a decade, however, jazz has been a free-for-all: it doesn't have a single avant-garde, controversial or otherwise, but an unrelenting slew of strategies. Young hard-boppers want to stick with the small-group, horns-and-rhythm-section setup that has been the standard since World War II, and they look down their mouths at musicians like those connected with Steve Coleman's M-Base collective, which wants to annex the latest rhythms and technology.

Somewhere in between are performers as various as the Jazz Passengers, the Henry Threadgill Sextet, Tim Berne, Curlew, the Microscopic Septet and others who disdain machinery yet find it unnatural to stick with a single idiom through a piece, much less a set.

In our information-barraged time, they

Continued on page 8

CRITICS' CHOICE

GENEVA

Spanish Summer

■ During the civil war many of Spain's art treasures were sent for safety to Geneva under protection of the League of Nations. Before their return to Spain, many of them were shown at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, an exhibition in 1939 that attracted 400,000 visitors. For the 50th anniversary, more than 70 masterpieces, mainly from the Prado, are at the same museum through Sept. 24, among them Velázquez' haughty "Queen of Austria," with El Greco's "John the Baptist" and Zurbarán's "Fray Jeronimo." Another exhibition documents the journey of the art

treasures to safety. An exhibition of Antonio Saura's paintings of the last 10 years is at the Musée Rath, 20th-century Spanish art is at the Galerie Jan Krugier, and a musical events make up a Spanish summer in Geneva. (Mavis Guinand)

BREMEN

Gold From Russia

■ The history of Russia as traced in the art of the nation's goldsmiths is the subject of "The Kremlin Gold," an exhibition of 80 works — religious and secular — at the Übersee-Museum, to Aug. 13. The show ranges from early masterpieces of Kiev and Ryazan; Moscow as the center of the

jewelers' art in the 16th and 17th centuries, and more recent pieces, including a Fabergé model of the Kremlin enclosing an Easter egg that is also a music box.

MARSEILLE

Bicentennial Oratorio

■ Marius Constant will conduct the world premiere of his dramatic oratorio, "The Rights of Man," June 30 in the Cour de la Vieille Charité. The work, commissioned by the city for the bicentennial of the French Revolution, has Alain Cuny as principal narrator, Marie Aiger the soprano soloist and Elisabeth Chojnacka as harpsichord soloist.

Cocteau in 1949, in a scene he called "A Painter's Fantasy," with Ricki Huston. He was prolific, controversial and politically naïve.



Cocteau in Occupied Paris

Controversial Diaries Published to Mark His Centennial

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — When the Germans entered Paris, Jean Cocteau had no place to go where he could still be Jean Cocteau, and so he remained, largely unharmed, in this curiously occupied city. He had little to fear, as he was neither a Jew nor a Communist, and he had little to offer either the Resistance or the Germans, as he was neither a hero nor a traitor. He wandered from literary feud to literary dinner, troubled and brilliant, tending off the hordes of young girls who waited outside his apartment in the Palais Royal for a glimpse of the actor Jean Marais, and sometimes he said foolish things.

Looking back, the best that can be said about Cocteau during these harsh years, when some French intellectuals lost their lives and many lost their livelihoods, is that he did no evil, and indeed did what little he could to save people. The worst, during years when some French intellectuals outdid the Germans in racial venom, is that he had no political judgment whatsoever and a moral outlook colored by his exalted, almost precious, view of art.

In this, the centennial year of Cocteau's birth in the Paris suburb of Maisons-Laffitte, the French publishing house Gallimard has brought out his wartime diaries in full for the first time. During Cocteau's lifetime, several attempts were made to "sanitize" the diaries, removing his more foolish and gull-

ible comments about the German leadership, but they were never published. The Gallimard edition, edited by Jean Tuzout, a professor of contemporary literature at the Sorbonne, makes the efforts seem unnecessary. Cocteau's comments about Hitler are embarrassing, but not much more.

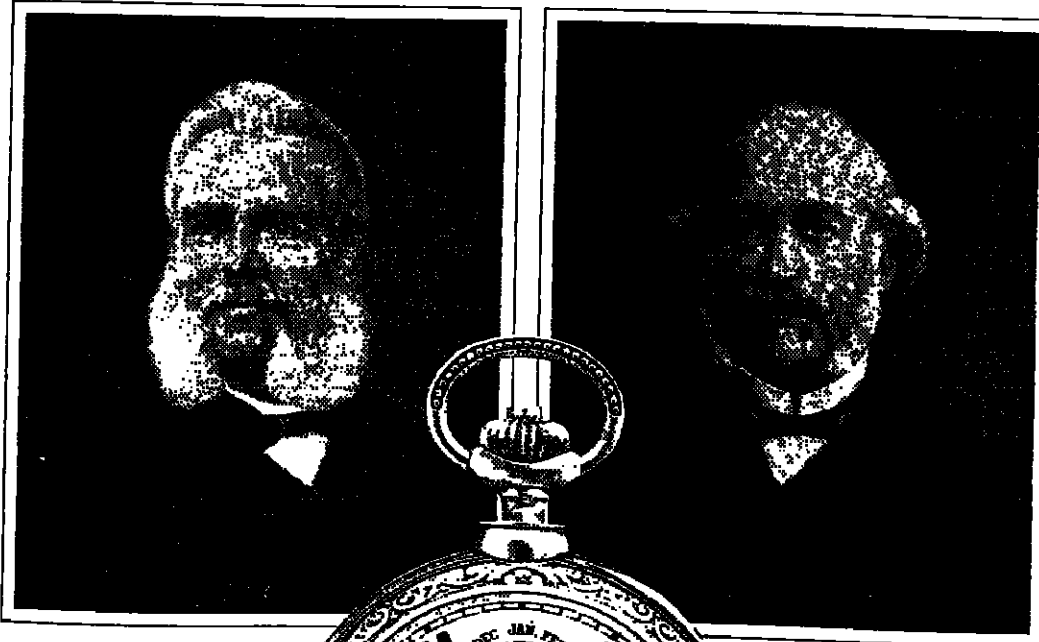
THE ambiguities of life in occupied Paris left Cocteau at times almost speechless, the diaries show, and this most talkative of men did not really get his own back until the city was freed and the French started tearing at each other. He displayed a vehemence against those who set themselves up as judges that he seemingly

Continued on page 8



MUSÉE DE L'HORLOGERIE
ET DE L'ÉMAILLERIE
GENÈVE

THE LEGENDARY WATCHES OF PATEK PHILIPPE 1839 - 1989



The fabulous watches of Patek Philippe's private collection are on public display for the first time on the occasion of Patek Philippe's 150th Anniversary.

The Patek Philippe exhibition is at the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie from April 10 to September 30, 1989. The Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie, at 15, route de Malagnon, is open every day from 10 am to noon and from 2 pm to 6 pm (except Monday mornings).

A comprehensive, illustrated catalogue of the Patek Philippe Exhibition is available from the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie.



WEEKEND

Jazz Festivals

Continued from page 7

find that their musical stories make more sense as fractured, polyplot narratives. Yet those narratives are still informed by jazz's love of improvisation and its wordless lessons about the way an individual can work with (and within) a group, how disparate personalities can form a strong collective.

Groups like these, each with its own lineup and approach, seem unlikely to stamp the 1980s with a recognizable sound the way a snarl of bebop captured the postwar era or a gust of free jazz summons the 1960s. But together, they add up to a vision of the 1980s as fragmented, eclectic, chameleonic times, when the lessons of the past have to be considered anew.

While jazz's emphasis on improvisation makes it contemporary virtually by definition, it doesn't knock itself out to be trendy. Most jazz musicians forge a style and stay with it; musicians like Miles Davis and Max Roach, who continually change their musical contexts, are exceptions.

In the 1980s, jazz looks not like a single timeline, with each approach supplanting its predecessors, but like an infinitely detailed fractal curve of swirls within swirls, histories within histories, all coexisting in the present.

If it's played well, 40-year-old bebop is as vital as 20-year-old free jazz or last week's postmodern hybrid. At the clubs where jazz's middle-aged elders hold forth, there's no obsolescence in the music, and nostalgia is beside the point.

True, jazz no longer holds a position near the center of American popular music. While it has transcended pop in the United States and elsewhere, jazz itself is on the fringe. (The Recording Industry Association of America's figures regularly show sales of jazz and classical recordings at equivalent levels, each between three and five percent of the market. Those figures do not include live performances, a major outlet, especially for jazz.) But with the radiant exception of the swing era of the 1930s and early '40s, when jazz and pop miraculously intersected, jazz has always been on the fringe, as might be expected for a music that values nuanced, spontaneous personal expression over pop formulas.

The United States has done little to educate a jazz audience (as might be expected for a great indigenous art form), which might at least reach enough listeners to get by and enough musicians to pass the torch. Jazz has weathered the late 1960s, when the combination of rock's explosive growth, the confrontational racial politics of the time and the anticommercial nature of free jazz combined to alienate audiences and close clubs, backing jazz into a corner. It struggled through the 1970s, as musicians started figuring out what to do once everything was permitted, turning familiar idioms inside-out and assembling postmodern patchworks.

AND in the 1980s, there have been positive signs everywhere: a reactivation of jazz recording in the United States, old and new jazz widely available on compact discs, highly visible commissions for composers, a new bunch of jazz clubs opening in New York and elsewhere, and a surge in jazz repertory activities.

Most of all, there are highly visible, highly talented young jazz musicians, dedicated to the music despite its limited financial rewards. There's no shortage of contenders for slots in the hard-bop bands led by the drummers Art Blakey or Tony Williams. Young musicians are eager to take on the challenges posed by sharp-edged tunes and fast-changing harmonies, even if the hard-bop style is pushing 35.

For all the young contenders, jazz doesn't have it easy. The music still suffers from widespread misunderstanding, with an image that

has disreputable connotations on one side (despite the extraordinary discipline required just to learn the basics) and esoteric ones on the other. The electronic media pay only flimsy attention to jazz, often relying on the same "name" performers as the festivals do.

American record companies are still undependable custodians of the music's history and sketchy documenters of its current state; luckily, jazz is cheap to record — most sessions are live takes — and has a long shelf life. Jazz has hung on with a minimum of institutional support, although that support is growing.

Modern jazz veered deliberately toward the fringe. The bebop revolution that created modern jazz took the music away from the dance floor, rhythm-and-blues, and then rock, took over the driving rhythms and call-and-response riffs that big bands used to put people in motion. Jazz musicians also grew impatient with pop songs, and they applied their virtuosity toward more elaborate and abstract structures and solos.

AS jazz shed its crowd-pleasing features, the wider pop public — not used to following the twists and turns of a far-reaching solo — migrated to less refined, less musically pleasures, focusing on singers and then guitarists rather than saxophonists or trumpeters. In concerts like the screaming saxophone "battles" of the Jazz at the Philharmonic series in the 1950s, jazz for a short time challenged rock's showmanship and impact, as the speed-fingered jazz-rock fusions of the 1970s would two decades later. But musicians found them unsatisfying, and the rock audience moved on anyway.

While inattentive listeners wandered elsewhere, jazz's gestures were growing subtler and artier, more introverted. The last break arrived with the free jazz of the 1960s, when even toe-tapping rhythm was ruptured. Although the music can still be appreciated for its fervor, daring, humor and physical feats, jazz developed a reputation as music understood only by initiates — a reputation created in part by jazz musicians who were tired of having their efforts dismissed as popular entertainment.

The best forum for modern jazz's interplay became not a dancehall or a theater, but a club, where the music could be savored in intimacy. Small-group jazz became chamber music — less geared toward classical chamber music, and not confined to any score, but no less intricate and rewarding.

Yet on that smaller scale, jazz is thriving — amid considerable confusion. The term "jazz" has grown fuzzy at its edges, especially in a record business that happily equates it with any instrumental music that's not obviously classical, rock or Muzak. New Age music, much of which has only a nodding (or dozing) acquaintance with jazz, may account for a percentage point or more of jazz's theoretical market share. And the tepid, reined-in saxophone ditties of Kenny G or Spyro Gyra may bring welcome cash to their record companies' jazz divisions, but the music's predictability and lack of interplay put it on the pop side of the fence.

While jazz's past will increasingly rule the festivals, jazz's future can be spotted in small halls and even smaller clubs. There are glimmers of respect for jazz here and there, as well as modest public subsidies and foundation grants for luckier musicians.

But with jazz's subtleties and experiments, and with the lonely, heroic quest of each musician for a singular voice, the place for jazz's next steps is, as always, a long way from the bigtime, out on a very busy, very important fringe.

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Batman Roams a Menacing, Absurd Gotham

by Benedict Nightingale

LONDON — Suppose Manhattan were a smaller island than it is, and pressure to build consequently more intense. Suppose there had been no planning regulations in force for the last 100 years or so. Suppose corrupt politicians, lackeys of the crime bosses, had been at the civic helm all along.

Then New York might look, feel, at times almost smell the way it does in Warner Brothers' ambitious remake of "Batman," a stylized Babylon of emaciated alleys and big, bruising towers, all muck, sleaze and psychopathic architecture.

That's precisely the Gotham that the film's British production designer, Anton Furst, has aimed to evoke.

Furst is, as he cheerfully admits, still something of a newcomer to production design, "someone who hasn't really worked his way through the business but came up by leaps and bounds through a series of extraordinary events."

At school in England he shone both in the sciences and at the easel, aspiring to become a doctor but ending up as a top student at the Royal College of Art. It wasn't until he took time off from class to pay a visit to the set where Stanley Kubrick was making "2001: A Space Odyssey," however, that he knew what he wanted to do with his life.

"Film seemed the perfect marriage of all my interests," Furst says. "I was fascinated with technology and fascinated by art and fascinated by the theater and fascinated by the idea of making new worlds. Film allows you to construct your own reality, which is wonderful, and film also extends far beyond what is possible on the stage."

"I think we're at the end of a long special-effects period. I don't think you can impress an audience with them anymore. If you have brilliant special effects, and the film is no good, they won't help that film."

FOR Furst it's more fulfilling, as well as more effective, to close himself with pencil and paper and simply let his imagination range. "I'm not an exponent of cinema vérité. In fact, I see my job as being rather like an illustrator of books: Gustave Doré or Arthur Rackham or Blake with his poetry. Believable unreality, if you like. Once you've established a film's own reality, its own spirit, you don't have to worry; you don't have to explain; you can do what you like."

"You just present people with that world, whether it's fascinating, gorgeous, dark, horrible, whatever, and you'll take them with you. Felling's remark that reality is only the extent of your imagination, is my philosophy."

Furst, who is now 45, first put that philosophy into practice as a production designer in 1984, with Neil Jordan's fantasy, "Company of Wolves." Then, on Christmas Day the next year, came a call from Stanley Kubrick. He had seen and liked the film's look, appreciated and enjoyed its references to Bruegel, Doré, Samuel Palmer and other artists, and wanted Furst to design "Full Metal Jacket."

So started two years' work in which Furst re-created the burnt-out city of Hue on Thames wasteland — and which he now recalls as being instructive, exhilarating and exhausting, "like being suspended in a black hole of high thought and creativity."

After that, Furst's reputation enhanced, had several choices. He designed another Neil Jordan film, "High Spirits," but he came close to rejecting it for "Beverly Hills Cop," whose director, Tim Burton, he had met, enormously liked and found philosophically compatible. The two men had even managed to agree, over a meal in San Francisco, that



Anton Furst at work on his set designs for the film, "Batman."

the best "special effect" ever created was the motel in Hitchcock's "Psycho."

It was almost inevitable that they should link up again when Warner's made the decision to shoot "Batman" in England. Burton, its director designate, asked Furst to imagine



The Flugelheim Museum set.

that Hell had broken through the sidewalks of Manhattan and kept on growing, and Furst found it impossible to resist the invitation to create an urban nightmare on so mythic a scale.

He has regarded New York as culturally the richest city in the world since he went to the United States on a traveling scholarship in

1968. Indeed, he settled in Manhattan for seven months, marveling at the sharp and often sudden contrasts around him: "The way you can walk from some very beautiful place two blocks, and there's a slum bar you wouldn't want to go into, or you can stand on the smartest street and watch power stations belching out filth the other side of the Hudson or look down Park Avenue and see the Pan Am Building plonked on top of that wonderful classical building, Grand Central Station."

Those are precisely the juxtapositions he has exploited in "Batman." "Imagine the same building made of industrial components, office space, apartments, all in different styles, so that you might get Louis Sullivan turn-of-the-century brownstones and massive girders romping down rudely all around them to support something above."

"Or a skyscraper with a piece of pure Italian Futurism beneath Otto Wagner or Louis Sullivan. I took an almost Dadaist approach and augmented it as much as I possibly could, so that we have a kind of potpourri, an incredible mixture of styles that I thought might develop its own style. I wanted the city to be an essay in ugliness but a fascinating essay, one with a strong sculptural interest."

THE Flugelheim Museum, as one battleground between Batman and his enemies is called, has Viennese aspects to its tea room, brownstone arches and brutalism all about. That and other places are heavily influenced by the Japanese architecture of Shin Takamatsu, who fascinates Furst.

"I've always wanted to use his work in film

design," he says. "It's unbelievably heavy, forbidding, frightening, but sculpturally brilliant, a sort of locomotive architecture with nuts and bolts and steel plates, great circles and huge diagonals. It provides wonderful designs for the frame of a camera, and was obviously absolutely right for 'Batman.'"

"Every camera angle will confuse you," he says with a certain glee. "Is it now? Was it then? Or is it maybe a few years in the future?"

Furst speaks of his cathedral with particular relish, largely because it's indebted to an architect whose work, like Gotham itself, is a bizarre, uncategorizable mix of periods: Antonio Gaudí. Indeed, it's specifically indebted to one of his most famous buildings, the Sagrada Família, or Church of the Holy Family, in Barcelona.

"What fascinates me about Gaudí is that I can never position him in time," Furst says. "He's not a modern architect, even though he lived this century, and he's not a classical architect. He's an extraordinary one-off anomaly between the old and the new, between Art Nouveau and Gothic; and I wanted a slightly Gothic feel to the cathedral. I mean, it's a period piece, closed and allowed to rot because God left the city long ago and no one goes to church anymore."

"So I thought of a Gaudí building like the Sagrada Família and then stretched it into a skyscraper, then put pieces of medieval fortresses into it to make it heavier, then finished the top with a Victorian witch hat, like the roof of the house in 'Psycho.'"

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Cocteau's Wartime Diaries

Continued from page 7

never showed about the Germans. But, then, this time he was at the front.

The diaries show a man who was true to himself. He was incapable of joining groups or movements, he was disdainfully musing while endlessly complaining that people took up too much of his time, but he was loyal to his friends, and he used his longtime friendship with Hitler's sculptor, Arno Breker, to protect them. He did not go out of his way to ingratiate himself with the Germans, but he lobbied them when his works were in danger of being banned, and he attended the parties they invited him to. After the war, this same distance from politics kept him from the trap many leftist intellectuals fell into, when their anti-fascism turned to militant defense of Stalinist Russia.

Because many German diplomats and officers in Paris were admirers of French artistic life, though often condescendingly so, Cocteau, like many others, was generally treated well by the occupiers. It was the French collaborationists who most reviled him, attacking him with characteristic virulence for being "decadent" (which mostly meant homosexual) and a *philosémitie* (a catch-all term for hating anti-Semitic mud at someone who did not conveniently happen to be Jewish). If anything, the bile of the collaborationists saved Cocteau from more than a perfunctory lookover after the war, when the Communists started settling scores.

The diaries are pure Cocteau. The verve is there, and the crankiness, and the admiration for society women and precious minor poets — and, especially, the political naïveté. Cocteau's great weakness was in believing, throughout a long war during which his country was occupied, that life and reality could be reduced to the conversation of a circle of friends; that he stood outside history; that art always transcends frontiers, and indeed transcends war. He had known Breker since the 1920s, and when Breker described Hitler as a benevolent and pacifist ruler, Cocteau diligently noted it in his diary. He was a man of the theater, and he seemed to see the Axis leaders as so many actors on a distant stage.

Still, the diaries give great insight into the way Cocteau created, and they draw an extraordinary profile of artistic Paris during the Occupation, and of the strange mix of Germans who, in sometimes contradictory ways, were in charge of policing the arts.

"It would be wrong, I think, to reduce the journal to its scandalous comments about Hitler because it is really the journal of a writer, which gives the reader lots of information first about him, about the gestation of his work, and because it is an incomparable document on the literary and artistic life of Paris under the Occupation," said Touzot, who has also published a new critical biography of Cocteau (La Manufacture).

Cocteau was a jack of many trades, a poet, a playwright, a painter, a filmmaker. The war — he was 51 in 1940 — was one of his most fertile periods in the theater and in movies, and in some ways one of his most embittered, as his works were hissed and attacked as often as they were applauded. "He was always persecuted by the most intimate friends of the Germans, the most ardent collaborators, the people who joined completely with the Germans," Touzot said.

BUT he remained apolitical, or at least inconsistent. "There were lots of possible positions on the chessboard," Touzot said. "Cocteau picked a very original one. There were not many writers in this situation — that is, he was insulted in the collaborationist press, but he had some contacts with the Germans, those he called the Paris intellectual circle. He was close to people in the Resistance, but he didn't follow them into the Resistance."

"Politics in itself was not Cocteau's business," Touzot said. "He was incapable of

The war was one of Cocteau's most fertile periods in the theater and in the movies.

aligning himself, his behavior zigzagged," not only during the war, but before and after. In the 1930s, he wrote for the newspaper *Ce Soir*, which was run by the Communist poet Louis Aragon. "These articles Cocteau wrote, which he intended to be apolitical, were nevertheless touched in a way by certain themes, by some of the vocabulary — he talked a lot about the masses, about the people."

When, in 1942, the Vichy government sought to ban his "Renaud et Armide" from the Comédie-Française, he drafted an intimidating letter to Marshal Pétain, but didn't send it. After the war, "He had a lot of admiration for de Gaulle, but he never really backed de Gaulle," Touzot said. And, indeed, partly out of gratitude to Aragon and to Paul Eluard, who defended him after the war, he went on writing for Aragon's *Les Lettres Françaises* long after other intellectuals had stopped.

Cocteau was not really an intellectual like the French artists and writers who came to be collectively known as the Left Bank. He didn't have the taste for controversy that a lot of intellectuals have," Touzot said. "Last in Quarter-type arguments were not at all his style." He boasted of never reading newspapers, and in many ways he was very ill-informed.

He went very far in his theory of Art for Art's Sake. "The most serious thing is the

idea that, whatever the circumstances, there are no frontiers between artists and geniuses," Touzot said. "They all belong to a kind of *patrie* where *patrie* does not exist. This is definitely very scandalous. Even if in the abstract he is right, when one is confronted with a war, a state of war — even if peace has been signed, it was not signed for everyone, there were Frenchmen who continued to fight — that can be considered shocking."

While he used his German connections to try to free Max Jacob, a convert to Catholicism who was interned as a Jew (and was to die shortly before the arrival of the letter freeing him), and while before the war he condemned German anti-Semitism, he never commented in his diaries on events that other writers were only too aware of. "One can ask oneself about Cocteau's silence," Touzot said. "Cocteau was admirable when he had to defend one of his friends, Max Jacob, he did everything he could to snatch him from death. But other writers in Paris during the big roundup of the Vel d'Hiv talked about it. He didn't devote a line to it."

"Basically," Touzot added, "the real question is, if you are a poet, if you are an artist, are you above the Holocaust, for example? Are you above the laws that define what can be expected from a human being during a state of war? Are there laws for war and laws for the armistice — not to say peace? He thought an artist was accountable for his actions only to himself. It is easy to judge 40 years later, but it is evident that he is the one who is wrong because, after all, the poet is a man like all others."

Cocteau's defense, to himself and to others, was that, if he was attacked from all sides, he was, ultimately, free and above judgment. Writing in the diary, he says, "The English radio accuses me of 'collaborating.' The Franco-German press accuses me of being a Gaullist. This is what happens to free spirits who refuse to mix in politics, and don't understand anything about it."

Ultimately, he lived a contradiction of his own making. He was a dandy ("He was born ironed," Picasso once said), and a talker. (In his diary, Cocteau quotes his longtime companion, Jean Marais, on the eve of the latter's departure for the front after the liberation of Paris. "You cannot resist talk. You talk. You talk to anyone about anything. Things said are repeated wrongly and that's what creates around you this hostility that you suffer from.")

He had assiduously courted fame, and won it, and he wished nevertheless to be beyond public judgment. And for that, he lived through the wrong war. Almost as in his "La Machine infernale," where Oedipus and all the other characters are inexorably drawn along with no opportunity to affect their fate, Cocteau walked unconscious through a war whose barbarity off the battlefield was such that being a "free spirit" was never quite innocent.

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WEEKEND

Robeson: The Tragedy of a Would-Be Messiah

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PAUL ROBESON is likely to be remembered as one of the most extraordinary and luckless public figures to have crossed the American scene during the 20th century.

As an artist he was a superstar. His delivery of spirituals and folk songs thrilled audiences everywhere. Success on the concert platform and in the theater came to him early, but he sacrificed it to what he believed was his mission.

A would-be leader in the crusade to improve the lot of blacks in the United States, he was rejected by his own people due to his rash statements and his blind acceptance of all the twists in the official Communist Party line.

His story is another American tragedy that awaits dramatization by a playwright possessing the compassion and theatrical skill of Eugene O'Neill.

Several biographies appeared with his approval during his lifetime. One is by his wife, Eslanda, and Peter Noble and Marie Seton are the authors of two others. The latest, "Paul Robeson" by Martin Baumel Duberman (published by Alfred A. Knopf in the United States and The Bodley Head in Britain), is the most complete. It is fair-minded and sympathetic, but though it covers his last years it fails to solve certain mysteries that cling to his legend.

HE was born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1898, the son of a former slave who became a minister. A brilliant scholar and athlete, he continued his football activities professionally to pay his law-school tuition at Columbia. Suffering a thigh muscle injury, he was taken to New York's Presbyterian hospital. There he met a young black woman, Eslanda Goodie, an assistant in the surgery lab. A few months later they were married. Their union was stormy but lasting. There were scenes and separations, but many of their intimates believed her possessive love of him was for his good.

As a lark he involved himself with an amateur group of Afro-Americans who were preparing to perform Ridgely Torrence's play, "Simon the Cyrenian," the story of the black man who was Christ's cross-bearer. Mary Hoyt Wiborg, a wealthy Fifth Avenue hostess, attended the Harlem premiere and offered Robeson a role in "Taboo," her play about voodoo rituals.



Robeson as Othello at Stratford.

The part proposed was that of a wandering minstrel, which gave him an opportunity to demonstrate his magnificent voice. The play was poor stuff, a rickety melodrama about superstitious plantation slaves in ante-bellum Louisiana. The critics made fun of it when it opened on Broadway, but had praise for Robeson's singing.

Eugene O'Neill had a new play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings," which he was about to produce. "All God's Chillun" told of the disastrous marriage of a young black law student to a white woman far his mental inferior. Robeson had experienced the sting of segregation from childhood on. Once, when he worked in a white law office, a secretary had refused to take his dictation

because he was black. He was thrilled by the strong script and applied to be its protagonist. O'Neill was impressed by his stature, voice and erudition and signed him on.

Robeson was hailed by the critics as one of America's finest actors and O'Neill was so pleased that he revived his play "The Emperor Jones" to exhibit his protégé's versatility. As the former Pullman car porter who becomes the tyrant of a tropical island and when overthrown is bound to death in the jungle as approaching tom-toms sound, the black star had one of his great roles. He was engaged to repeat it in London in 1925 where he scored another triumph. George Bernard Shaw and H.G. Wells admired his performance and he was lionized by British society. The experience was so satisfying that he remained in England for a year, taking instruction to cultivate his singing voice and giving concerts of spirituals and singing at private parties. He vacationed on the Riviera and visited Berlin.

By then he was internationally known and on his return to New York he was swamped with offers. Cecil B. De Mille envisioned a black film and wanted him for the lead. David Belasco proposed he play opposite Leonore Ulric in a melodrama set in Harlem, but he preferred to undertake concert tours. He was next seen on the stage in "Black Boy" by Jim Tully, the ex-hobo who wrote in the Jack London tradition. Its story was based on the life of Jack Johnson. Robeson gave another sterling performance of the black pugilist's rise and fall.

He went to London once more to play the weary Mississippi dockworker and to sing "Ol' Man River" in the production of "Show Boat" at the Drury Lane. After that interminable run, which won him a wide public in England, he made his Shakespearean debut as Othello with Peggy Ashcroft as his Desdemona.

During the 1930s he was much on the screen: in Alexander Korda's "Sanders of the River," which was shot in Africa; in the second celluloid version of "Show Boat," made in Hollywood, and he repeated his Emperor Jones before the cameras at the Astoria studios on Long Island. He also broadened his concert tours to meet demands.

In 1934 he was invited to Moscow by the celebrated cineaste Sergei Eisenstein, who hoped to make a film about the Haitian revolution, "Black Majesty," and to cast him as Christopher.

The reception he received in Russia overwhelmed him. He was front page news and

crowds thronged before his hotel to catch a glimpse of him. He was taken to the Bolshoi opera, and to the famous theaters and museums. Eisenstein, with whom he held daily conferences, introduced him to the leading artists and writers. Alexander Tairov, who had staged O'Neill plays in his theaters, gave a dinner for him. He was guest of honor at the home of the Soviet foreign minister, Maxim Litvinov.

"The warm interest, the expression of sincere comradeship toward me, as a member of one of the most oppressed of the human groups, made me feel like a human being for the first time since I grew up," he recalled. "Here I was not a Negro but a human being. Here for the first time in my life I walked in full dignity."

The Eisenstein project was never realized, but the brief stay was the turning point of Robeson's career. He believed that he had found a land where all were equal and free and nothing — including facts — would change his mind. He never became a Communist but he accepted the jarring party line, approving of the Soviet-Nazi pact, Russia's attack on Finland and Stalin's purge trials.

In 1943 he acted Othello on Broadway with such success that he achieved 245 performances and toured the United States. That done he joined the USO and sang for soldiers overseas.

AFTER the war ended he went with a delegation to the White House to petition President Harry Truman to support anti-lynching legislation. The president replied that the time was not propitious for the passage of a federal bill, though the Ku Klux Klan was on another rampage. This spurred Robeson to open a campaign on his own for civil rights for the black communities. The FBI suspected he was a Soviet agent and bugged his telephone and set agents on his trail.

His shrill preaching of his views at his concerts and to the press pleased only the converted, and other black leaders denied he was their spokesman. The Cold War climate had frozen free speech. Senator Joseph McCarthy was investigating a witch hunt to discover whether Charlie Chaplin and other Hollywood stars were endangering American civilization. Robeson's passport was confiscated to curtail his activities; after the fall of McCarthy it was restored to him, and he went to England to play Othello at Strat-



Robeson (center) picketing White House during Truman presidency.

ford-upon-Avon, his last theatrical triumph. By 1961 Paul Robeson was broken in health and spirit. He tried to kill himself by slashing his wrists in a Moscow hotel. His translator found him in a pool of blood on the bathroom floor. His wife and son were summoned. When they arrived he was under sedation in a psychiatric clinic. The details of what had happened remain clouded. Some speculate that he became disillusioned with the Soviet system. Others believed that he fell into depression in brooding over his lost

leadership of his people who turned more to the Reverend Martin Luther King. After treatment in Russia and England he returned to the United States to live out his last years as a semi-invalid who was reluctant to talk much or receive visitors.

Yet his struggle has a special poignancy. In his youth he rose to be an international personality. He was truly a self-made man. He had elevated himself to high rank as an artist and a generous, self-sacrificing human being, but he met defeat as a messiah.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunstforum. To July 23: Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries. Austrian painting from 1900 to 1930 from the Leopold collection. Kunstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To July 2: Francisco Goya: 218 sheets from the collection of

Goya engravings of the Juan March Foundation.

Messepalast (tel: 93.33.99). To Aug. 6: "Wunderblock A Chronicle of the Modern Mind." Marking the 50th anniversary of the death of Sigmund Freud, the show examines the influence of scientific discovery on art since 1800. Scientific instruments and documentary material are on

view alongside works of art from 1800 to the present.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). To July 20: 100 Years of Belgian Art, from the collection of the Credit Communal bank.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To July 9: 100 Years of Russian Art, 1889-1989; the Russian avant-garde from 1910 to 1930 is the highlight among 250 works from private collections in the Soviet Union. Includes

paintings and drawings, posters, sculpture and ceramics.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Aug. 6: Art in Latin America: Latin American art since the early 19th century represented by the work of 170 artists. Among 400 works are paintings, sculpture, popular and folk art, caricature, graphic art and photographs.

Museum of the Moving Image (tel: 926.35.35). To Aug. 1: The Worlds of Charlie Chaplin, a documentary exhibition illustrating Chaplin's life and art.

Musée des Arts de la mode (tel: 42.60.32.14). To July 30: French Costume and Textiles from the Revolution to the Empire, 1789-1815.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To July 31: Michelangelo, Draftsman: On view are 73 drawings including preliminary designs for the Sistine Chapel frescoes and for sculptural and architectural projects.

To Aug. 21: A selection of 350 works of art representing bequests made to the museum since its founding in 1793. Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53). To Sept. 4: Margaret Bourke-White: A retrospective of the photojournalist's work from the 1930s, wartime and post-war years.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Amerika Haus (tel: 819.76.61). To June 24: Gordon Parks: 40 Years of Photography. A retrospective of 160 images. Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Aug. 27: Europe and the Orient, 800-1900. 1,000 exhibits trace the history of contacts between the Near and Middle East and Europe. Includes ivories, crystal, ceramics, glass, metalwork, tapestries, illuminated books.

Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Aug. 27: Gerhard Marcks (1889-1981): a retrospective of sculptures, prints, and drawings.

Hamburg

Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 248.25.26.15). To July 2: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of

200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

Stuttgart

Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). To July 23: A retrospective of the work of Salvador Dali, who died Jan. 23, has gathered 140 drawings, 40 sculptures and 140 paintings.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 10: The Surrealists: 900 exhibits including original manuscripts, photographs and works by 130 artists trace the evolution of Surrealist movement, 1916-1966. Includes works by Breton, Ernst, Masson, Man Ray, Arp, Miro, Tanguy, Delvaux, Picabia, Brauner and Mafraux.

Venice

Ca' Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88). To July 30: Francisco Goya: examples of the artist's religious paintings, war illustrations and of the "los caprichos" series are on view among 60 paintings and drawings and 150 engravings.

Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). To Nov. 5: Italian Art 1900-1945, a major exhibition includes over 300 works.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum ARC (tel: 279.24.6585). To Aug. 5: Andy Warhol, Cars, includes 12 large drawings and 35 paintings of cars — an unfinished commission from Mercedes-Benz on the history of the automobile.

SPAIN

Madrid

Real Academia de Bellas Artes (tel: 232.15.43). June 23-Aug. 20: "Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Pablo Picasso," includes 40 notebooks dating from the period 1894 to 1964.

SWITZERLAND

Lucerne

Kunstmuseum (tel: 23.10.25). To Sept. 10: From the Revolution to Perestroika: 20th century Soviet art from the Ludwig collection.

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23-6-89

Bronze helmet, one of 900 exhibits in "The Thracians" at Palazzo Ducale, Venice.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Aug. 20: The 221st annual Summer Exhibition displays 1185 works by contemporary British artists.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Aug. 13: The Berggruen Klee Collection: The final stop for the show organized by the Metropolitan Museum in New York of paintings, drawings and graphic works by Paul Klee: about 100 works are on view.

FRANCE

Lyon

Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-romaine (tel: 78.25.94.68). To Aug. 27: Gallo-Roman Silver Treasures, gathers 250 pieces from European collections (70 from the British Museum) including vases, utensils, mirrors, jewelry, figurines.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Aug. 14: "Magiciens de la Terre": contemporary art from around the world, in two stages; the show's other venue is the Grande Halle-La Villette (tel: 42.49.77.22).

Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57). To June 25: "Maitres francs (1550-1800)": 127 drawings, including works by Jacques Callot, Nicolas Poussin, Hubert Robert, François Boucher, from the bequest of Paul Mathias.

Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.00). To June 26: "The French Revolution and Europe," focuses on the Revolution's influence on European culture from 1789 to 1799. On view are over 1,000 paintings, sculptures, prints, maps and documentary exhibits.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14). To Aug. 27: Craft Today U.S.A.: 200 examples of contemporary American craftwork.

ACROSS

- 1 Dende
- 5 Princesly
- 10 Zoomed
- 14 Magnum
- 15 Related through the mother
- 16 Al Jackson's last wife
- 17 Statement heard at the track
- 20 Cleveland or Duluth
- 21 TV lare
- 22 Defensive alliance since 1949
- 23 Kitchen tool
- 24 Sootsayer
- 27 Not quite a score
- 30 Honshu port
- 31 Fitted with pumps
- 33 — Coburg
- 34 "I love" to 25 Down
- 35 Clammers' concerns
- 37 Secure
- 38 Norms for Greg Norman
- 40 Use a coachman
- 41 Anna —, first wife of Ziegfeld
- 42 Monogram
- 45 Lodgings
- 47 dancer, railroad-track layer
- 48 Flopsy's tail
- 49 Strong beer in Soho
- 51 Wall protector
- 55 Surprise champions, like the 1969 Mets
- 57 Azazame, e.g.
- 58 Greek island
- 59 Expanse
- 60 Bank (on)
- 61 Be frugal
- 62 Marques

Solution to Previous Puzzle

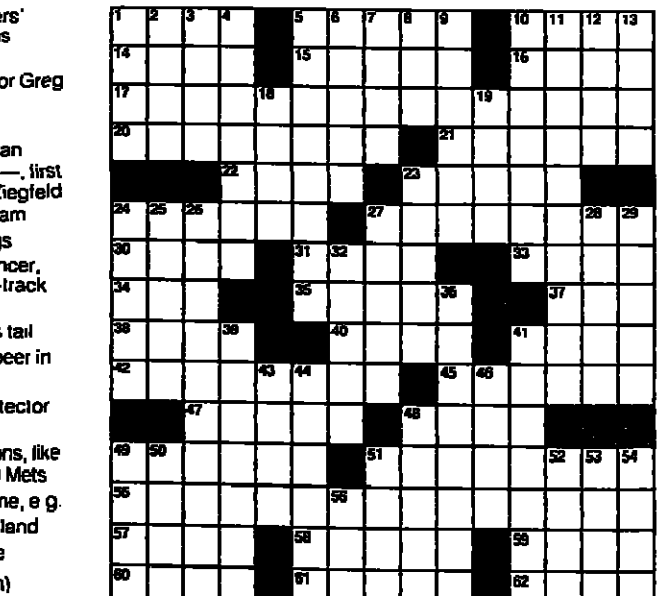
PAMPAS UPS POP
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ALICE TIPTOE KAT
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KNICKERBOCKER
BEALL IRKS
RENO MANIA SPUN
ALA JARGON PAUL
CONTE OTELLO
RETAINER GALLAS
FLANNELS ALLEGE
DIX TDS NESTED

A SELECTION OF PAINTINGS

Appel	S.W. Hayter	Henry Moore
Calder	Hans Hofmann	Ben Nicholson
Debuffet	Paul Klee	Ceri Richards
Gontcharova	André Lansky	Kurt Schwitters
Hepworth	Wyndham Lewis	Antoni Tapies

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DOWN

- 1 Dewlap
- 2 Samoan port
- 3 Kind of rock
- 4 Pith
- 5 Most isolated
- 6 Dicembre's follower
- 7 Edin —
- 8 Wilson's second wife
- 9 From — Z
- 10 Exercise
- 11 Sonnet parts
- 12 Admiral Zumwalt
- 13 Regard
- 14 Indescent stone
- 15 Site of Cork
- 23 Apple juice
- 24 Gralle's relative
- 25 Caesar's wife, for one
- 26 Autochthonous
- 27 Complication
- 28 Literature's Philip Nolan, e.g.
- 29 Essentials
- 32 Like SW Ohio
- 36 Shore
- 38 "Your Man," Tammy Wynette hit
- 41 Uncomfortable position
- 43 "Natural Affection" playwright
- 44 Bedecks
- 46 Lancaster or Reynolds
- 48 Wise legislator
- 49 Blamish
- 50 Faigue
- 51 Fear in the reign of Justinian I
- 52 Dandel
- 53 Harbinger
- 54 High schooler's exam
- 56 Tuck away

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
Merck	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
Amgen	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
Boeing	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
Johnson & Johnson	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
McDonald's	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
Wendy's	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
Interco	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
...

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	174,000,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Adv.	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
...	...

NASDAQ Index	
Close	1,234.56
Chg.	+0.10
Prev.	1,234.46
...	...

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
Merck	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
Amgen	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
Boeing	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
Johnson & Johnson	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
McDonald's	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
Wendy's	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
Interco	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Close	1,234.56
Chg.	+0.10
Prev.	1,234.46
...	...

NYSE Diary	
Adv.	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
...	...

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Chg.	Prev.	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...
100.00	100.00	+0.10	100.00	...

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10

Standard & Poor's Index	
Close	1,234.56
Chg.	+0.10
Prev.	1,234.46
...	...

NASDAQ Diary	
Adv.	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
...	...

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10	1,234.46

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rises in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Thursday in active trading, with strength in the bond market and futures-related buying helping the market to recover some of its recent losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 7.97 points Wednesday, posted a gain for the first time this week, rising 17.26 to 2,482.17.

Broader market gauges also rebounded. The NYSE composite index rose 0.87 to 180.05, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.84 to 322.32. The price of an average share added 17 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 margin for the 1,944 issues traded. Volume rose to about 176.5 million shares, compared with about 168.8 million shares Wednesday.

"The market has a little better tone to it, but there's still not a lot of interest," said Tom Gallagher, managing director for capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co.

Mr. Gallagher said lingering concerns about the outlook for the dollar, interest rates and inflation kept some investors on the sidelines. But he said early gains of as much as 5 percent in Treasury issues had encouraged buyers, even though the bond market had weakened along with dollar prices later in the day.

Traders said the market got an additional lift from buy programs tied to stock-index arbitrage, which involved the sale of index-futures contracts and the purchase of blue chips and other selected issues.

Ricky Harrington, technical analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp., in Charlotte, North Carolina, said trading also reflected portfolio "window dressing" among money managers, who bought stocks prior to the end of the second quarter.

But while Mr. Harrington expected that activity to continue through June 30, when the quarter ends, he said the market still appeared to be digesting gains won since November, and more time may be needed in order to build strength.

"The longer the market can move sideways in a narrow trading range, the greater the chance it will make another big move upward," he said.

Analysts said revised data from the Commerce Department that showed the economy expanded at a 4.4 percent annual rate in the first quarter, instead of earlier estimates of a 4.3 percent rate, had little effect on trading.

On the NYSE, Bank of Boston was the most active issue, closing unchanged at 28 1/4. Smith Food & Drug Centers followed, rising 1/4 to 20 1/4. Navistar International was third, gaining 1/4 to 5 1/4.

Newmont Mining soared 5 1/4 to 40 1/4 in response to Hanson Trust PLC's \$4.8 billion takeover bid for Consolidated Gold Fields, which owns 49 percent of Newmont's common shares.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in moderate trading.

The Amex Market Value index rose 1.14 to 362.21. The price of an average share gained 5 cents. Advances slightly led declines. Volume totaled about 12.9 million shares, compared with about 12.1 million shares Wednesday.

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.20	4.00	15.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
110.00	109.00	1.10	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
100.00	99.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
90.00	89.00	0.90	4.00	15.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
80.00	79.00	0.80	4.00	15.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
70.00	69.00	0.70	4.00	15.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
60.00	59.00	0.60	4.00	15.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
50.00	49.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
40.00	39.00	0.40	4.00	15.00	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
30.00	29.00	0.30	4.00	15.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	-0.50
20.00	19.00	0.20	4.00	15.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	-0.50
10.00	9.00	0.10	4.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
...

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.20	4.00	15.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
110.00	109.00	1.10	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
100.00	99.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
90.00	89.00	0.90	4.00	15.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
80.00	79.00	0.80	4.00	15.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
70.00	69.00	0.70	4.00	15.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
60.00	59.00	0.60	4.00	15.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
50.00	49.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
40.00	39.00	0.40	4.00	15.00	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
30.00	29.00	0.30	4.00	15.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	-0.50
20.00	19.00	0.20	4.00	15.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	-0.50
10.00	9.00	0.10	4.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
...

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.20	4.00	15.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
110.00	109.00	1.10	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
100.00	99.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
90.00	89.00	0.90	4.00	15.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
80.00	79.00	0.80	4.00	15.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
70.00	69.00	0.70	4.00	15.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
60.00	59.00	0.60	4.00	15.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
50.00	49.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
40.00	39.00	0.40	4.00	15.00	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
30.00	29.00	0.30	4.00	15.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	-0.50
20.00	19.00	0.20	4.00	15.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	-0.50
10.00	9.00	0.10	4.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
...

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.20	4.00	15.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
110.00	109.00	1.10	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
100.00	99.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
90.00	89.00	0.90	4.00	15.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
80.00	79.00	0.80	4.00	15.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
70.00	69.00	0.70	4.00	15.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.50
60.00	59.00	0.60	4.00	15.00	60.00	59.00	59.00	-0.50
50.00	49.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	-0.50
40.00	39.00	0.40	4.00	15.00	40.00	39.00	39.00	-0.50
30.00	29.00	0.30	4.00	15.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	-0.50
20.00	19.00	0.20	4.00	15.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	-0.50
10.00	9.00	0.10	4.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
...

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.20	4.00	15.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50
110.00	109.00	1.10	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
100.00	99.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.50
90.00	89.00	0.90	4.00	15.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.50
80.00	79.00	0.80	4.00	15.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.50
70.00	69.00	0.70	4.00	15.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	-0.

WALL STREET WATCH

SEC Seeks to Ease Rules In Favor of Big Investors

By SARAH BARTLETT
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Regulators are considering a change in the securities laws that could increase the dominance of large investors in U.S. financial markets. At a Senate securities subcommittee hearing recently, David S. Ruder, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, confirmed that the agency was about to reconsider the obscure-sounding proposal known as Rule 144a.

In essence, the rule would make it easier for American corporations to sell bonds—and for foreign corporations to sell both stocks and bonds—to large institutional investors in a private forum and to avoid the extensive financial disclosures and the lengthy approval process required for offerings in the public market.

The move threatens to accelerate a trend already under way: the erosion of the public markets, where all investors are equal, and a growing reliance on the private markets, where only the large can play.

Although the intention of the SEC's proposal is to make the financial markets more efficient for large investors, who now buy 70 percent or more of the stocks and bonds, critics fear it will reduce liquidity in the shrinking public market and convince already skeptical small investors that the securities markets are not for them.

"This is potentially a watershed event," said Zane E. Brown, executive vice president of Equitable Capital Corp., who supports the proposal.

"You could see half the public market eaten away by private placements over the next four years. The only way left for an individual to participate is through an institutional medium," such as a mutual fund or a pension fund.

AS THE RULES now stand, companies are free to place their securities privately with large investors, but those buyers have to hold on to those securities for at least two years before they can resell them to others.

That constraint has kept many large investors from buying in that market and has forced companies using private placements to pay higher interest rates to investors to compensate for the inconvenience.

Under the proposed rule, investors will no longer have to wait; instead, they can sell those securities immediately, provided the buyers meet the SEC's definition of "large" investors. The cutoff is likely to be investors with portfolios of at least \$100 million.

When the SEC first proposed its new rule last year, it was meant to apply to stocks and bonds of domestic and foreign companies.

But after the New York Stock Exchange and several state pension funds and retail-oriented Wall Street firms objected strongly to the prospect of individuals being shut out of the all-important equities market, the SEC pulled back.

"There have been substantial concerns that Rule 144a went too far in terms of creating a private market for securities," Mr. Ruder told the Senate securities subcommittee.

In its revised form, Rule 144a is expected to focus mainly on corporate bonds and the stocks of foreign companies that do not trade on U.S. exchanges.

The common wisdom is that individuals rarely buy corporate bonds anyway, except through mutual funds, so the SEC will merely be recognizing a long-term trend. In the case of foreign stocks, however, some Wall Street participants still harbor concern.

"Over all, this may have a damaging impact on the ability of See SECURITIES, Page 17

Dollar Declines Further

Sharp Fall Made Against the Yen

NEW YORK—The dollar fell sharply against the yen Thursday and finished lower against other major currencies in volatile trading.

The U.S. currency sank to 139.10 yen, compared with 142.65 yen at the close on Wednesday.

Dealers said the Japanese currency had benefited from the unwinding of long mark-short yen positions, taken during the political instability that has rocked the Japanese government.

The U.S. unit also plunged on a rumor that President George Bush had been shot, but recovered after the White House denied the report.

The dollar ended at 1,950.00 Deutsche marks, after touching a low of 1,947.50 DM, down from 1,962.00 DM a day earlier.

"It looks like the dollar is kind of bottoming out around these levels," said Frank Pustater, vice president of First National Bank of Boston.

He added that "people are getting scared" that central bank intervention will push the dollar sharply lower.

The British pound was slightly firmer at \$1.5595, compared with \$1.5555 on Wednesday.

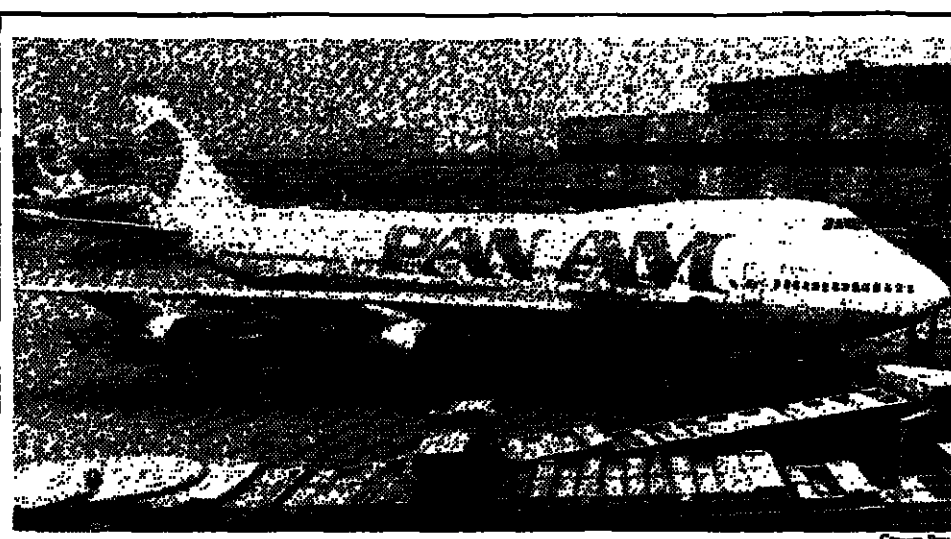
The U.S. Federal Reserve openly sold dollars for pounds, and was said to have discreetly bought yen and marks.

Traders said the dollar's early decline represented a continuation of its downward correction. But the currency failed to decisively crack the 1.95 DM barrier and found upward support from that level.

The dollar closed at 1.6810 Swiss francs, down from 1.6920, and at 6.6165 French francs, down from 6.6565.

Earlier in London, the dollar finished lower, but above its lows for the day, as dealers tried to determine the near-term course of the currency.

The U.S. unit ended at 1.9605 DM, down from 1.9715 DM on See DOLLAR, Page 15



Pan Am still needs a domestic partner, which has moved some other airline stocks higher.

Investors Ply Friendly Skies

Takeover Fever Sends Prices Soaring in Airline Stocks

By Lawrence J. DeMaria
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Takeover fever is again sweeping the airline industry.

The current contagion results mainly from the sale of NWA Inc., parent company of Northwest Airlines, to Wings Holdings Inc., a group of investors led by Alfred Checchi. The \$3.64 billion deal has set off a round of re-evaluations.

If Northwest is worth that, how much would Delta, United, USAir and other carriers bring?

Analysts and investors are frantically re-estimating the value of routes, landing slots, airplanes and other assets in an industry that seems to be consolidating into a handful of huge players that may dominate American air travel in the 1990s.

These emerging superairlines have put billions into new planes and have computerized reservation systems in place to streamline traffic flow. These capabilities may put second-tier carriers like TWA, Pan Am, Continental and Eastern at a competitive disadvantage for years.

In more rational times, when the amount of money chasing potential merger and buyout deals was finite, stocks in the same sector as a real or rumored takeover target might rise "in sympathy."

Now, when just about anybody can raise serious takeover money, some sympathy stocks do as well, if not better, than the target airline.

On Monday, for example, NWA, which is being taken over, surged \$6.50. But USAir, parent company of United, also rose \$6.50.

Since then, USAir has outperformed NWA by a wide margin, gaining \$6.25 a share while NWA has added \$1.50 cents, proving, perhaps, that — to arbitrageurs — a bird in the hand is not worth as much as a bird in the bush.

Other airline stocks have also surged. So far this week, Delta has gained \$2.125, to \$70.25, and AMR, which owns American Airlines, has advanced \$2, to \$64.

One prominent laggard has been Pan Am, which dropped 50 cents a share in heavy trading on

Monday, to \$3.75, amid disappointment that its bid for NWA had apparently failed. Pan Am is in dire financial straits, but apparently could raise billions to acquire a healthier partner, using its target's undervalued assets as a lure for financing.

Indeed, the fact that Pan Am still needs such a partner is one reason why some of the other airline stocks are surging.

"Pan Am is in crying need of a strong domestic system," said Louis A. Marckessano, airline analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia. "One possibility is USAir, which could use Pan Am's international routes." Pan Am closed at \$4.125 Thursday, up 12.5 cents. USAir Group rose \$7.5 cents, to \$47.375.

Mr. Marckessano insists that more than merger fever is driving the airline stocks.

"The market is recognizing a new industry," he stated. "It's new since 1987. After the chaos of deregulation you come out of the tunnel with five very strong carriers which are capable of earning very well." In his estimation, the five companies are NWA, USAir, Delta, UAL and AMR.

"The bid price for NWA is \$121 a share," he said. "The liquidation value is probably about \$140 a share. And it was trading at about \$60 a share before all the takeover fever." He added that by his calculations, UAL is worth \$180 to \$200 a share, and Delta and American \$100 to \$120 a share.

While many analysts believe that the upward movement of major airline stocks is still in its early stages, they note that Wall Street is notoriously fickle.

Many experts believe that the next round of takeovers will be among the regional airlines like Alaska Air Group, Midway, America West or Southwest Airlines.

They also suggest that investors consider the real niche players in the field, the commuter airlines that serve the hubs. Mr. Marckessano says the strongest commuter carriers are likely to be those allied with large carriers like Delta or American.

Hanson Makes Surprise Offer For Gold Fields

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Hanson PLC, the acquisitive British conglomerate, launched a surprise bid Thursday for Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, putting a £3.1 billion (\$4.8 billion) value on the British mining giant that only last month eluded a hostile takeover.

The cash offer of 1430 pence a share from Hanson, the diversified basic-industries group, was coupled with a statement by South African-controlled Minerals & Resources Corp. that it had irrevocably agreed to accept Hanson's proposed offer for its 29.9 percent holding in Gold Fields.

Minerals had amassed the stake during its unsuccessful run at Gold Fields.

Gold Fields said Hanson's unsolicited bid undervalued the company. The board, led by chairman Rudolph Agnew, urged shareholders to take no action.

Mr. Agnew, while conceding that a bid from a serious company like Hanson had to be considered carefully, said that the offer completely failed to reflect the value of Gold Fields.

Hanson, if successful, is expected to sell off most if not all of the vast Gold Fields gold and mining interests and concentrate solely on development of the Gold Fields construction materials subsidiary, ARC Group.

Hanson has no mining interests of its own.

Lord Hanson, chairman of the bidding company, said: "This is a full and fair price, which we are confident will be acceptable to the shareholders of Cons Gold as it has been to Minoro." An acceptance of the offer, Lord Hanson said, "would allow the shareholders to achieve a harmonious merger and a value substantially in excess of the market price."

Executives of Hanson and Gold Fields were expected to meet shortly, and analysts said that an agreed deal between the two boards was a remote possibility. In any event, they said, Gold Fields almost certainly will fall to Hanson at a price somewhat above the offer value.

"It looks like it's all over," said Paul Burke, an industry analyst with Kleinwort Benson Securities.

See HANSON, Page 13

Takeover Stakes Rising As Gateway Accepts Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Gateway Corp. formally accepted on Thursday a sweetened takeover bid from Newgateway PLC investor group, but the fast-moving battle for Britain's third-largest supermarket chain looked far from over.

Newgateway, a partnership organized by the U.S. investment bank Wasserstein Perella & Co. and the West German-controlled U.S. food retailer Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., raised its bid Thursday morning from £2 billion (\$3.09 billion) to £2.09 billion, in reaction to an upgraded hostile offer from the Isoco PLC consortium, consisting of institutional in-

vestors and former Gateway executives.

The Isoco bid was raised by 20 pence, moving the company's value from £1.87 billion to £2.05 billion.

Gateway welcomed Newgateway's first counterbid, and Thursday evening the Gateway board asked shareholders who had responded favorably to the Isoco offer to sell their shares to Newgateway instead.

However, Isoco's new controls 44.8 percent of the Gateway capital, after buying a 15.1 percent stake held by Associated British

See GATEWAY, Page 13

Britain Under Pressure To Join Monetary Plan

Thatcher May Pledge at EC Summit To Enter EMS at Unspecified Date

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS—Despite mounting pressure for Britain to join the European Monetary Union, many government officials and economists do not expect Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to suddenly change her mind and join the European Monetary System at the upcoming meeting of European leaders in Madrid.

Nevertheless, some economists speculate that Mrs. Thatcher might seek to reduce the pressure by using the stage in Madrid to announce a firm commitment to join the monetary system of linked exchange rates at an unspecified date.

Other EC government leaders maintain that Britain needs to join the system to help create a united Europe. In recent days, the pressures for Mrs. Thatcher to join the EMS have reached unprecedented levels.

Spain suddenly announced last weekend that it would enter the EMS, building pressure on Britain to do the same.

A few days earlier, the chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, had called on Mrs. Thatcher to bring Britain into the monetary system by mid-1990, which is earlier than she said she intends to do.

Mr. Lawson, the EC commissioner for financial services, pushed Mrs. Thatcher in a recent speech by urging her to join the system sooner rather than later.

Adding to the pressure was the Labor Party's embarrassing defeat of the Conservative Party in Sunday's elections to the European Parliament. Many Conservatives read the defeat as a message for Mrs. Thatcher to soften her confrontational, anti-European attitude.

Mrs. Thatcher has said she supports joining the European Monetary System, but only "when the time is right." British officials say that means sometime after 1992.

The 11 other nations at the Madrid meeting next week will be pushing Mrs. Thatcher to support a call for economic and monetary union, a long-range project that would include tightly coordinated economic policies, a single European central banking system and permanently locked exchange rates. Union could ultimately lead to a single European currency.

Several economists said that Mrs. Thatcher might indeed support some, but not all, steps toward economic and monetary integration.

In Paris on Thursday, President Francois Mitterrand of France and

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany met to discuss monetary and economic matters. Mr. Kohl told reporters that Mrs. Thatcher's position should not be "prejudged" before the Madrid session. He said EC leaders should work to "set a reasonable timetable" for the implementation of a report on monetary and economic integration drawn up by Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission.

A French spokesman, Hubert Vedrine, said Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl agreed on the "absolute need for progress on these two main issues" at the EC session in Madrid.

In April, a 15-member committee of central bank governors and university professors called for economic and monetary union, which would in theory accelerate Europe's economic growth.

The committee, headed by Mr. Delors, said the first stage toward union would involve ending restrictions on capital flows between EC nations and having all 12 nations join the EMS.

The second and third stages call for linking economic policies, uniting national central banks into a single system and amending the treaties governing the EC. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lawson oppose these second and third steps, partly because they would take away too much national sovereignty.

France, Germany, Italy and Spain enthusiastically support the three-stage process. Denmark, like Britain, has some reservations about the final two stages, although it supports the first.

Spain's Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, said this week that he hoped to obtain unanimous agreement to move at least a few steps ahead toward economic and monetary union. But some fear there could be a major clash between Mrs. Thatcher and her 11 colleagues that would prevent any progress.

Some economists suggest that Mrs. Thatcher might announce her support for the first stage on the condition that it not imply automatic support for stages two and three. Indeed, some suggest she might also give a specific date by which Britain would join the EMS, which aims to spur growth and trade by creating a zone of exchange rate stability within Europe.

Many British officials say it would be unwise for Britain to join right now because of the nation's high inflation, high interest rates and high trade deficit.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 22
Australian dollar	1.5305
Belgian franc	33.3333
British pound	1.5595
Canadian dollar	0.7125
Deutsche mark	1.9605
French franc	6.6165
Italian lira	1,936.00
Japanese yen	139.10
Swiss franc	1.6810
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Other Dollar Values	June 22
Australian dollar	1.5305
Belgian franc	33.3333
British pound	1.5595
Canadian dollar	0.7125
Deutsche mark	1.9605
French franc	6.6165
Italian lira	1,936.00
Japanese yen	139.10
Swiss franc	1.6810
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Forward Rates	June 22
1 month	1.5595
3 months	1.5595
6 months	1.5595
1 year	1.5595

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Interest Rates	June 22
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.50%
6 months	5.50%
1 year	5.50%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Key Money Rates June 22	June 22
Discount rate	5.50%
Call money	5.50%
1-month Treasury bill	5.50%
3-month Treasury bill	5.50%
6-month Treasury bill	5.50%
1-year Treasury bill	5.50%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Asian Dollar Deposits June 22	June 22
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.50%
6 months	5.50%
1 year	5.50%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

U.S. Money Market Funds June 22	June 22
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.50%
6 months	5.50%
1 year	5.50%

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Gold June 22	June 22
1 ounce	\$375.00
100 ounces	\$37,500.00
1 ton	\$3,750,000.00

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo, London. All rates are for U.S. dollars. Units of 100 M.G. are quoted; N.A. not available.

Key Money Rates June 22	June 22
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Gold June 22	June 22
1 ounce	\$375.00
100 ounces	\$37,500.00
1 ton	\$3,750,000.00

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BfG Makes Record Loss Provisions

FRANKFURT — Bank für Sozialwirtschaft is making record loss-provisions for loans to troubled German retailers to cope with the bank's management board chairman, Thomas Wegscheider, said Thursday.

At the same time, the bank said it expects satisfactory results in 1989, despite lower interest earnings in the first five months that undermined partial operating profit.

Also Thursday, the bank reported that in 1988, group partial operating profit rose 4.3 percent to 268.4 million DM, from 257.4 million a year earlier. But group net profit fell sharply to 21.31 million DM from 104.63 million.

"The bank had to make relatively high loss provisions for co op," Mr. Wegscheider said at the bank's annual news conference. "They were the largest in its history."

Mr. Wegscheider said the provisions were more than 99 million Deutsche marks (\$49.8 million) and less than 1 billion DM. Another bank official said the provisions amounted to roughly 100 million DM.

The board chairman said the bank would probably still realize extraordinary gains equal to at least half of its co op provisions. "I am optimistic that we will get back at least 50 percent of the total as extraordinary earnings," he said.

BfG was one of a group of six banks with major loans to co op that produced a rescue package in November 1988 after heavy debt and low liquidity called the retailers' solvency into question. Co op agreed to a restructuring plan in which Swiss Bank Corp., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Security Pacific Corp. and Svenska Handelsbanken took a 72 percent stake in the company.

Two West German banks, Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and BfG, agreed to underwrite a 75 million DM rights issue and lead a 500 million DM convertible bond issue to offset losses to other creditors by replacing portions of their loans to the retailer.

Mr. Wegscheider said co op's restructuring was not yet over. "There are more than 300 participants involved and a lot is still being discussed," he said.

But he added that the co op restructuring would probably not create any further burdens for BfG.

"I think that earnings-wise co op has been resolved," he said.

BfG's writedowns for co op were offset by gains in the bank's own securities trading portfolio and a reduction of some general loss provisions, so that total provisions were lower in 1988 than in 1987, Mr. Wegscheider said.

BfG is majority-owned by the West German insurance holding concern Aachener & Münchener Beteiligungs AG, which has 50 percent plus one share in the bank. The West German trade union holding concern Betriebsgewerkschaft für Gemeinwirtschaft AG has nearly all of the remaining BfG shares.

"We are the house bank for the unions and want to remain so," Mr. Wegscheider said.

A capital increase in the longer-term has not been ruled out, but such a move is not likely this year. The bank also had no plans to increase its shareholders.

Looking to 1989, the bank's annual report said that "in spite of the burden resulting from rising interest rates, we are optimistic we will achieve satisfactory results."

BfG's interest margin fell to 1.5 percentage points over the five months from 1.7 percentage points in all of 1988, Mr. Wegscheider said.

Completion of a major restructuring of the bank at the end of this year would free BfG to concentrate on sales, and would improve earnings in the future, the chairman said.

BfG was able to lower operating costs by about 2 percent last year. In 1988, the group balance sheet total was 64.28 billion DM, up from 59.30 billion.

The parent's partial operating profit rose to 243.5 million DM from 158.7 million DM, while parent bank net profit held steady at 50 million DM.

Tissue Venture Set in Europe By 3 Concerns

HELSINKI — Finland's Oy Nokia AB, James River Corp. of the United States and Italy's Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA have signed letters of intent to form a strategic alliance in the European tissue market, Nokia said.

The statement said the agreement foresees Nokia entering taking a 30 percent stake in a joint venture with James River and Ferruzzi. The venture would include Nokia's existing tissue operations and the James River/Ferruzzi tissue interests in Spain. The deal calls for Nokia to acquire a 20 percent stake in the other European tissue interests of James River and Ferruzzi.

A final agreement is expected to be signed in the autumn. Nokia's tissue operations had sales of 2.2 billion markka (\$495.5 million) in 1988, while the James River/Ferruzzi operations involved had net sales in 1988 above \$600 million.

HANSON: Surprise \$3.1 Billion Takeover Bid Launched for Consolidated Gold Fields

(Continued from first finance page)

in London. "There's little doubt in the City that Hanson will be victorious in the end at 1430 pence or marginally above."

Some London analysts predicted that the Hanson bid would have to go higher, to a range of 1450 to 1500 pence per share. Under British takeover rules, the offer will be open for 60 days.

On news of the early morning bid, Gold Fields shares rose to 1430 pence, from Wednesday's close of 1253 pence. By the close of trading on the London Stock Exchange Thursday, the shares had risen by 215 pence to 1456 pence.

Observed Michael Oliver, mining analyst with the London brokers, James Capel & Co.: "Given the fact that Agnew had been fighting off Minoro in a sometimes vitriolic battle for seven to eight months, it would appear to be a real vote-of-faith to accept the Hanson offer, which is substantially lower in monetary terms than Minoro's bid."

An earlier £3.5 billion cash-and-shares bid for Gold Fields by Luxembourg-based Minoro had lapsed because of a U.S. court injunction.

The injunction, citing antitrust grounds, prevented Minoro from

Proton of Malaysia Posts Its First Profit in Years

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia's national car company, Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional, or Proton, posted a profit of 32 million ringgit (\$11.8 million) in the year ended March 1989, after making losses since 1985, a government official said Thursday.

The turnaround followed a 58.5 million ringgit loss in 1988 and has cut Proton's accumulated losses as of March 1989 to 137 million ringgit, Haji Mohamed Saifi Abdullah, vice-president of the state-owned Heavy Industries Corp. of Malaysia, or Hicom, told the official Bernama news agency.

Hicom owns 70 percent of Proton and the rest is held by two subsidiaries of Japan's Mitsubishi Corp.

"We are confident that we will be able to wipe out all losses by the end of the 1991 financial year," Haji Mohamed Saifi Abdullah said. He said good demand for Proton cars, which now account for 73 percent of the Malaysian domestic market, and higher prices for the 1300cc and 1500cc Proton Saga models contributed to the turnaround.

Proton's plant in Shah Alam, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Kuala Lumpur, now produces about 56,000 cars annually and has exported more than 5,000 cars to date.

Pirelli Unit Sets Issue Price

AMSTERDAM — Pirelli Tire Holding NV, a unit of the Italian tire and cables company Pirelli SpA, set an issue price Thursday of 54 guilders (\$24.46) a share in a flotation that values the company's equity at \$2.4 billion guilders.

Executives of the parent company have said that they planned to float 20 percent to 30 percent of the holding company's capital.

Application to the stock was to open Thursday and to close a week later, on July 29. Trading in the shares on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, carrying a nominal value of 10 guilders each, is to begin July 3.

Pirelli Tire Holding, which was set up earlier this year, is 78-percent owned by Pirelli SpA and 22-percent owned by the Swiss-based Société Internationale Pirelli SA.

The company was formed in Amsterdam to group all of Pirelli's

tire activities, including 29 plants with 33,500 employees, which had sales of \$3 billion last year and operating profit of \$207 million.

The parent company has said that the holding would rank fifth worldwide among producers, with about 5 percent of the market.

According to a report by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, which will act as regional lead-manager for the issue, Pirelli chose a listing in Amsterdam because the Dutch stock market is well regulated, internationally oriented and offers a base for further distribution of shares. Dutch tax laws also are favorable, the bank added.

The global coordinator of the issue is Morgan Stanley International, which analysts have estimated could raise between \$200 million and \$250 million.

The issue price was at the higher end of an indicated range of 48 guilders to 58 guilders.

GATEWAY: Stakes Are Raised

(Continued from first finance page)

Foods, Isosceles has said it would not sell its stake to Newgateway. The new offer by Newgateway is at a price of 235 pence per share, compared with the equivalent of 230 bid by Isosceles.

Gateway shares rose by 10 pence Thursday on the London Stock Exchange, to 243 pence.

With purchases Friday, Newgateway controls 1.8 percent of Gateway.

Newgateway said in a statement that the terms and conditions of the latest bid would be comparable to those put forward in its previous offer.

Gateway had recommended the original Newgateway bid to shareholders on the grounds that it would bring proven retail skills to Gateway and show a commitment to the existing business.

This latest twist in the fast-moving takeover game means that each side has bid twice. Isosceles at 210 pence a share and 230, and Newgateway, whose first offer was recommended, at 225 and 235.

Along with associates, Isosceles now owns 379 million Gateway ordinary shares, or 42.5 percent, and it has acceptances for its offer in respect of 2.3 percent.

Newgateway was buying in the market Thursday.

A spokesman for Samuel Montagu & Co., the London adviser to Wasserstein, said the firm had placed an order to buy "many millions" of Gateway shares with the stockbroker Hoare Govett.

It would buy at prices up to 235 pence, he said.

Financial advisers to Newgateway said they had bought for their own account 8.93 million shares in Gateway at 235 pence and a further 2.15 million at 233 pence.

The advisers now hold 16.08 million Gateway shares or a 1.8 percent stake in the food retailer.

The bidding action on Thursday helped put some life into the London stock market.

In the interval between the increased bids on Thursday, Gateway strongly advised its shareholders not to accept the raised Isosceles offer, which the British investor group described as final.

(AFP, Reuters)



Lord Hanson

Gold Fields share register. And Hanson is making a cash offer."

Analysts said that Minoro is well placed to buy some of the gold and mining assets of Gold Fields that Hanson is likely to sell if his bid is successful.

Of particular interest to Minoro would be the Gold Fields 28 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa, its 48 percent stake in Renison Gold Fields Consolidated of Australia and perhaps its 100-percent holding in U.S.-based Gold Fields Mining Corporation.

On the New York Stock Exchange, shares of Newmont Mining Corp. surged \$5.125 to close at \$40 on news of the bid by Hanson. The British mining company owns a 49 percent stake in Newmont and the market speculation is that Newmont would be put up for sale by Hanson if his bid for Gold Fields succeeds.

According to an agreement between Gold Fields and Newmont, any party interested in bidding for the 49 percent stake owned by the British group would need to bid for all of Newmont's equity.

Vahid Fathi, an energy-resources analyst with Cleveland-based Prescott, Ball & Turben, said he values Newmont at \$50 a share for the

whole company, based on a gold price of \$370 an ounce.

One analyst close to Hanson said that "no prearranged deals with Minoro" have been made, however.

The Minoro chief executive, Michael Edwards, said the sale to Hanson represented a "very satisfactory outcome."

The sale brings \$915.2 million into Minoro's coffers, which some analysts believe are being filled to make an eventual bid for Charter Consolidated PLC.

Minoro currently holds 36 percent of Charter, a British industrial holding company with some mining interests.

Analysts said the bid by Hanson came as somewhat of a surprise.

The British industrial holdings company, with net cash reserves of more than £2.2 billion and credit facilities exceeding £1.1 billion, had been saying this year that it did not foresee making any large acquisitions in the uncertain market climate of 1989.

"Hanson had been saying there were more opportunities to sell than to buy," said Mark Sheppard, industry analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew, the London brokerage.

"Cons Gold, I suspect, was viewed as a special case because Hanson could get 30 percent straightaway from Minoro."

Leaving aside the issue of offer price, the other main talking point among analysts is how much of the cost of a Gold Fields acquisition Hanson will be able to recoup if it decides to spin off the assets not in the construction field.

Hanson has developed a reputation in Britain and the United States for such self-financing acquisitions, among them the 1986 purchase of New York-based SCM Corp. for \$927 million and the 1986 purchase of California-based Kaiser Cement Corp. for \$250 million.

Mr. Burke said that the full cost of the bid by Hanson for Gold Fields is £3.8 billion, reflecting the assumption of some £700 million of Gold Fields' debt.

Hanson, he said, should be able to invest the Gold Fields gold and mining interests for as much as £2.8 billion.

Mr. Burke and other analysts in London said that the Gold Fields bid, if successful, would not mark the end of the acquisition trail for Hanson.

FDIC Seizes Insolvent N.Y. Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Federal authorities have taken over a small Long Island bank and launched a criminal investigation into what officials said is the biggest failure ever under the mortgage-financing program of the Government National Mortgage Association, known as Ginnie Mae.

Although insolvent, Guardian Bank NA of Hempstead, New York, which had \$409 million in deposits, remained open for business Thursday under the control of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Deposits up to \$100,000 continue to be backed by the federal government.

A Ginnie Mae audit indicates a potential loss of \$47 million to Ginnie Mae as the result of irregularities at Guardian Bank NA and its affiliate, New York Guardian Mortgage Corp., said Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. attorney for Brooklyn and Long Island. The bank was taken over Wednesday.

Ginnie Mae, a part of the scandal-plagued Department of Housing and Urban Development, will have to pick up any losses in the GNMMA mortgage program, but any other losses will fall on the FDIC.

Guardian was supposed to collect monthly mortgage payments from home buyers and pass the payments on to investors who put up the mortgage money, but millions of dollars never got to where they were supposed to go, federal

prosecutors and GNMA officials said.

Ginnie Mae officials said Guardian Mortgage was the fifth-largest participant in the GNMMA program, with \$7 billion in mortgages, the largest ever to default on payments.

GNMMA helps finance mortgages that are partially guaranteed by two other agencies, the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration. Under

The potential loss of \$47 million is the biggest failure ever under the mortgage-financing program, Ginnie Mae.

the Ginnie Mae program, lenders — such as Guardian Mortgage — make mortgage loans to moderate-income home buyers who are eligible for either VA or FHA mortgage insurance.

The mortgage company then puts batches of VA and FHA mortgages together to be sold to investors who are supposed to receive monthly principal and interest payments. The VA and FHA guarantee that the borrowers will make their mortgage payments to the lender.

GNMA guarantees that the lender will pass the money on to the investors. GNMA currently guarantees \$350 billion in mortgages and has \$1.7 billion in an insurance fund to cover losses.

Federal prosecutors said they began investigating Guardian last March after examiners from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency uncovered potential criminal activities and referred the matter to the Justice Department.

Mr. Maloney, the U.S. attorney, said a team of 80 FBI agents armed with search warrants raided Guardian's offices shortly before 8 A.M. Wednesday "looking for records to show fraud and misappropriation of bank funds." The investigation has turned up evidence not only of fraud and misuse of funds, but of efforts to mislead banking examiners and cover up irregularities in the GNMMA program, he added.

The FDIC plans to pay off deposits up to the \$100,000 limit of federal deposit insurance, but Mr. Maloney warned that depositors with more than that in their accounts "are going to have to sweat it."

The irregularities at Guardian, federal officials said, primarily involve hundreds of loans on which borrowers could not keep up payments. An audit discovered that Guardian had not told the government about more than 2,000 delinquent loans and more than 350 loans that had been secretly foreclosed.

(WP, NYT)

Rubbermaid Sets Unit With DSM

WOOSTER, Ohio — Rubbermaid Inc. said Thursday that it and the Netherlands-based DSM NV had signed a letter of intent to form a joint venture to manufacture and market plastic and rubber houseware for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

The company said the venture would include Rubbermaid's European houseware manufacturing facilities, and distribution centers in West Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland.

Rubbermaid said DSM would contribute its Curver houseware group, including its manufacturing and marketing units. The company said its contribution would represent a 40 percent equity position.

Europe Growth Fund

The Annual Report as of 31st December 1988 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV.

Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

BANQUE FRANCO-PORTUGAISE

CAPITAL INCREASE

Banque Franco-Portugaise, one of the main privately owned French banking networks has increased its share capital to F.Fr. 75,000.00.

The shareholders of Banque Franco-Portugaise are Courtin Investment Company, a holding company owned by an old established family group, and Banco Nacional Ultramarino. The shareholders of BNP are Caixa Geral de Depósitos and the Portuguese State.

BFP commemorates this year its 70th anniversary.

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U.S. Housing Fund at Critical Point

The agency's main fund, the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund, insures mortgages up to \$101,250 on single-family homes.

The insurance now covers 5.5 million mortgages and is financed largely by premiums paid by home buyers. The agency's problems are not expected to have any direct impact on owners or buyers of homes.

While auditors seek to avoid seeming unduly alarmed, comparisons are inevitably being made with the government's forced rescue of the savings and loan industry, which is expected to cost taxpayers upward of \$150 billion over 10 years.

The FHA's problems so far have not cost the government anything, but the potential liability is huge. From 1986 to 1988, claims on the fund had risen to \$4.4 billion from \$2.9 billion. Claims will reach an estimated \$6.6 billion in 1989, according to budget documents.

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Home	2.88	2.84	MIM	1.97	1.99	Olympus Optical	1.53	1.53
Inchcape	2.88	2.88	Mid Aust Bank	6.16	6.16	Parker	3.40	3.71
Karpal	2.48	2.50	News Corp	15.40	15.25	Ranco	1.29	1.10
KL Komatsu	3.40	3.50	N Broken Hill	2.24	2.29	Sony Elec	9.21	9.06
Lynn Chang	1.34	1.35	Pasaden	1.95	1.95	Shiro	1.48	1.50
Malayan Banks	1.51	1.51	QCT Resources	1.30	1.22	Shimadzu	1.50	1.43

[illegible]

(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	102.43	(d) Sterling Deposit	S	1,010	(d) Oil-Canada	FF	116.03	(w) Activation	FF	110.99
(w) BSS Intercst.	SF	102.43	(d) USS Deposit	S	1,428	(w) Oil-DM A	DM	114.71	(w) Activist Intf.	FF	22.12
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	SF	112.43	(w) Int'l Bond	DM	1,187	(w) Oil-DM B	DM	97.47	(w) Activist Intf.	FF	94.38
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	SF	111.43	(d) Yen Deposit	SF	582.50	(w) Oil-DM C	SF	90.46	(w) Aquila International Fund	DM	234.92
B.F. CAC	SF	2.16	(w) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	587.57	(w) Oil-Dollar A	SF	119.94	(b) Arlene	SF	3,354.75
(w) ECA Multiplication	ECU	114.56	(w) ECU Deposit	ECU	64	(w) Oil-Dollar B	SF	97.92	(w) Fund	SF	104.24

[illegible]

SPORTS

Georgia Town's Hero Smites The Reds Not Once but Twice

The Associated Press

Thursday was Jeff Treadway Day in his hometown of Griffin, Georgia, which the previous evening had been given additional reason to celebrate.

Treadway's two-run single off the Cincinnati Reds' relief ace, John Franco, gave the Atlanta Braves a 4-3 victory in the opener of a twilight doubleheader in Atlanta. Then Treadway doubled and scored the only run in the Braves' 1-0 triumph in the nightcap.

"I was hoping against the Reds I might have one good game out of this thing," said the second baseman whom the Braves had bought from the Reds for \$50,000 near the end of spring training. "Sweet. That was a lot of fun for me."

Treadway's game-winning hit in the opener was only the second time Franco had failed in 20 save opportunities this year. Dale Murphy and Andres Thomas singled to start the home ninth, Tommy Gregg sacrificed and Jody Davis was walked intentionally to load the bases before Treadway poked his single into center field.

The Braves began a comeback from a 3-0 deficit in the eighth, when Jeff Wetherby doubled and Louie Smith homered. They had been held to two hits for six innings by Tom Browning, who extended his string of scoreless innings to 23.

In the nightcap, John Smoltz and three relievers held the Reds to nine hits while striking out 13 as Cincinnati's losing streak reached four.

Treadway opened the bottom of the first with a double off former Brave Rick Mahler and took third on Gregg's single. Gregg was caught stealing, but Gerald Perry hit a grounder to short that was bobbled by Lenny Harris, allowing Treadway to score.

Cubs 1, Pirates 0: Greg Maddux gave up only six hits in 10 innings in Pittsburgh and got the victory when Lloyd McClendon hit a sacrifice fly in the 11th. Maddux walked four and struck out five before Mitch Williams pitched a perfect 11th for his 18th save. Doug Drabek, the Pirates' starter, allowed five hits in nine innings.

Gary Varsho, inserted as a pinch-runner in the ninth, doubled off Doug Bair to start the 11th, took third on Damon Berryhill's fly ball and was driven home by McClendon as the Cubs won their fourth straight.

Mets 2, Expos 0: Howard John-

son hit his 19th homer and David Cone allowed five hits in seven innings in New York. Cone, 4-5 after going 20-3 last year, had allowed 23 runs and 26 hits in his previous five starts.

Johnson led off the seventh with his homer. In his last 19 games he

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

has nine home runs and 16 RBIs, with three home runs and five RBIs while going 8-for-12 in the three-game series against Montreal.

Giants 2, Astros 0: Rick Reuschel remained the major-league victory leader as he scattered four hits in 7½ innings against Houston for his 12th victory. Will Clark homered as San Francisco stretched its winning streak to five games and ended a 10-2 home stand, the first time in 23 years the Giants have won 10 in a home series.

Reuschel won his ninth straight, striking out two and walking one. He threw first-pitch strikes to all but two of the 28 batters he faced.

Dodgers 6, Padres 2: Los Angeles took a 4-0 lead in the first on two-run home runs by Mike Davis and Jeff Hamilton in San Diego, then Eddie Murray hit a solo home run in the fifth, his first in 129 at-bats since May 14.

Royals 6, Brewers 0: Bret Saberhagen pitched a three-hitter for his American League-leading seventh complete game and the Royals scored four times in the first inning in Milwaukee.

Saberhagen, 7-4, has won four

straight and has lowered his earned-run average to 2.17. He retired the first nine batters before Paul Molitor singled in the fourth. Gary Sheffield singled in the seventh and Molitor singled in the ninth.

Blue Jays 6, Angels 1: George Bell doubled in the go-ahead run in the 14th as Toronto, swept twice by California earlier this season, took all three games in California for the first time since 1980.

The Angels' Brian Downing tied the score, 1-1, in the ninth when he hit a home run off David Wells's first pitch of the game.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 3: Geno Petralli got a double and four singles as Texas, with 19 hits routed Roger Clemens in Boston. Rafael Palmeiro and Julio Franco each had three hits and Sammy Sosa got his first major league homer.

Staked to a 3-0 lead in the first inning, Clemens allowed 12 hits and four runs in 5½ innings.

Athletics 6, Tigers 3: Dave Parker hit two two-run home runs in Oakland, California, as Detroit, at 26-43, fell to its worst win-loss record since 1976.

Orioles 8, Mariners 6: Jay Tibbs won his fourth straight as Baltimore took an 8-0 lead in Seattle and hung on to extend its winning streak to six. The Orioles swept the three-game series.

Twins 5, Indians 1: Kirby Puckett got three singles in Cleveland for his 32d multi-hit game of the season, and Shane Rawley won for the first time in six starts. Minnesota has won eight of its last 11.



The White Sox's Carlton Fisk with his record swing Wednesday against the Yankees. Johnny Bench holds the catchers' record for both leagues with 327 home runs.

Fisk, Against Yanks, Breaks Berra's AL Record for Homers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Carlton Fisk of the Chicago White Sox set an American League record Wednesday night when he hit his 327th home run as a catcher in the second inning of his team's 7-3 victory over the New York Yankees.

Fisk, leading off the inning, drilled Andy Hawkins' 2-0 pitch into the left field seats for the game's first run.

It was his fourth homer of the season, and with it Fisk moved

ahead of the Yankees' Yogi Berra, a member of the Hall of Fame, on the all-time home run list for catchers. Johnny Bench, who played his whole career with the National League's Cincinnati Reds, holds the major league record for home runs by a catcher with 327.

"Over the course of my career there have been a lot of obstacles," said Fisk, 41, who has hit 327 home runs in all his positions. "I've missed well over four years altogether because of injuries. It's spe-

cial to get the record in that I worked hard and long to be in the position to achieve what I have.

"Yogi is a legend. To be able to be mentioned in the same class as him is an honor."

Fisk has been disabled seven times in his 19-year career and each time was out for at least four weeks. This season he underwent hand surgery that forced him to miss almost two months.

"I hadn't thought about how I was going to feel," he said of the

record, shrugging off the aches in his dirt-caked legs and his surgically repaired hand. "It just seemed like another home run."

Fisk is 50th on the all-time home run list for major leaguers, now two ahead of Willie Horton and four behind Hank Greenberg.

The White Sox made certain that Fisk's achievement was not wasted when, in the eighth, they pounded Hawkins and reliever Lee Guetterman for five runs to end a 2-2 tie.

Chicago got 14 hits after hitting 17 in a 13-6 victory Tuesday, but the Yankees' manager, Dallas Green, was more ready to blame his pitching staff than credit the White Sox.

"They're a decent offensive club, but they're not the 1977 Yankees by any stretch of the imagination," Green said. "It boils down to bad pitching. We got a decent game out of Hawkins tonight, but big innings got us again."

Henderson Has Departed Ailing Yanks to Help Heal Athletics

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — The Oakland Athletics, hit by a string of crippling injuries, have healed themselves at least in part by reacquiring one of the game's best offensive players: leadoff man Rickey Henderson.

Henderson, who was traded from the A's to the New York Yankees after the 1984 season, returned to his hometown Wednesday in exchange for pitchers Greg Cadaret and Eric Plunk and outfielder Luis Polonia.

"It kind of shocked me," Henderson said. "I thought I'd be a Yankee for a while. I thought I'd stay till the end of my career, but Oakland is where I began. It's a good organization and I'll have a chance to win a World Series and a chance to get back home."

He was the latest acquisition in a series of dramatic moves by the A's general manager, Sandy Alderson, who, ironically, began reconstructing the team by trading Henderson to the Yankees for five young players that included Plunk.

Now, Henderson, who is fourth on the all-time base-stealing list, returns as what the A's hope will be a final link in their push for a second straight pennant.

Although they have the best record in the majors, the A's have struggled recently. With the league's most valuable player, Jose Canseco, out until the all-star break after undergoing wrist surgery and with various other players missing substantial amounts of playing time, they're seventh in the AL in runs, eighth in home runs and sixth in steals.

Henderson should help fix that. He was hitting only .247 for the Yankees, but the A's hope that getting him back to a winning team and a more stable clubhouse environment will make him the player he was in 1985 when he hit .314 with 24 homers, 72 runs batted in and 80 steals.

A blend of speed and power, he set the single-season record with 130 steals in 1982 and holds the record for homers leading off a game, 36.

His departure from New York ended a stormy 4½ seasons in which he was, at times, the best player in the game, and, at

other times, involved in all sorts of controversies, including charging the team with racism and being accused of loafing by a former manager.

His string finally ran out because he is a few months away from free agency. It was his impending free agency that forced the A's to part with him in 1984.

He is in the final season of a five-year, \$9.2-million contract, and reportedly was seeking a three-year, \$8.6-million deal. The two sides were believed to be millions of dollars apart, with Henderson holding a veto over trades.

Henderson, 30, who indicated he will still seek a three-year contract from the Athletics, said, "Oakland was the only place I would accept a trade. My wife wanted to be in Oakland, but I wanted to stay in New York."

The price appeared to be low. Cadaret, 27, a left-handed middle reliever, was 0-0 with a 2.28 earned-run average. Plunk, 25, has also been used mostly in middle relief and is 1-1 with a 2.20 ERA. Polonia, 24, was hitting .286 with 13 stolen bases and playing left field regularly.

BOOKS

WORKING IN A VERY SMALL PLACE

By Mark L. Shelton. 315 pages. \$19.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FACIAL pain is what Mark L. Shelton's absorbing work of medical reporting begins with: facial pain so excruciating that its sufferers sometimes consider suicide. The condition is known as trigeminal neuralgia — formerly tic douloureux, or painful tic — and for years it was treated, unsatisfactorily, by medication or by killing the trigeminal nerve.

Then in 1966, a neurosurgeon at the University of California at Los Angeles named Peter J. Jannetta made a series of serendipitous discoveries. They involved the cranial nerves inside the so-called cerebellopontine angle, "a very small place on the underside of the brain," as Shelton puts it in "Working in a Very Small Place," subtitled "The Making of a Neurosurgeon."

To oversimplify grossly: Jannetta learned that, by boring into the back of the skull of a trigeminal neuralgia victim and gently moving aside the part of the brain known as the cerebellum, he would almost invariably find under microscopic examination that an artery (or occa-

sionally a vein) would be pressing against the fifth cranial, or trigeminal, nerve. By locating the offending blood vessel and either cutting it, if it was a vein, or, if an artery, placing between it and the nerve a tiny Teflon pad to relieve the pressure, Jannetta could eliminate the sufferer's facial pain.

Similar procedures involving other cranial nerves enabled Jannetta to cure such conditions as facial twitching, vertigo, hypertension and spasmodic torticollis, a disorder characterized by involuntary movements of the neck muscles.

In his book's most dramatic passages, Shelton, a science writer and magazine editor, describes in detail the brain operations that Jannetta performs on a typical day in his current role as chief of neurosurgery at Presbyterian-University Hospital in Pittsburgh.

We hold our breath as, during the most ticklish stage of a procedure, one patient moves and begins to wake up. We listen to Jannetta alternately humming and cursing, unconscious behavior he would have denied had he not been confronted with the evidence of it on a taped recording.

We come to understand Jannetta's deep belief in his discovery of microvascular decompression, particularly when, with the lifting away of an offending blood vessel from a troubled nerve, the patient's symptoms, as represented on an oscilloscope, suddenly disappear.

As Shelton follows his subject through these and other moments in a brain sur-

geon's daily routine, he digresses into their implications, both weighty and trivial. The surgical procedures themselves lead to a discussion of the enormous controversy that Jannetta's innovations have generated, with opposition so rigid that its overturning has produced a revolution in neurosurgery.

As Shelton explains it, Jannetta's theory was too simple, and "unhappy for his profession." Part of the reason "had to do with Jannetta's age and rank: part had to do with the profession's relationship to new ideas; and, finally, part had to do with Jannetta's own awareness of these things." Although it sounds naive, "he really just wanted to practice surgery, and he thought he had a good idea."

At its best, "Working in a Very Small Place" is fascinating to the point of being scary. At its more mundane, it wanders off in too many not so exciting directions. Yet its greatest value lies in its making the frightening seem acceptable. One may at first blanch at the idea of someone's invading the human brain with surgical chisels and electronic probes. But after reading Shelton, one understands that doing so involves merely a series of routine and well-practiced steps. During which one prominent practitioner sings to himself, "Lazy bones, sleeping in the sun, how you gonna get your day's work done..."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE board-a-match scoring method, standard in U.S. team events 30 years ago, has almost entirely given way to Swiss Teams, and everything is now scored by international match points, or imps. There are two very rare variants. Two annual events in London are "rubber duplicate," a curious hybrid of social and tournament bridge. And team games can be scored as if they were pairs, as in the Cavendish Club's Challenge Cup. The winners were determined by adding the matchpoint scores of the two pairs. On the diagrammed deal Harold Rasmussen ventured a three-spike opening as West, trading on the favorable vulnerability. North would dearly have loved to make a penalty double, but as that method is out of fashion he had to settle for a silent double instead. The opening lead against four hearts was the singleton club, and the threat of a ruff was decisive. South could stop the ruff by drawing two quick rounds of trumps, but that allowed East to play a third trump. South had to lose two diamond tricks eventually for down one. A trump lead would have been equally effective, for if South ducked in the dummy East could win and shift to a club. But a diamond lead would have permitted South to score a ruff in that suit before leading trumps. Notice that if North had tried three no-trump and played in that contract, the lead would again have been crucial: a major suit allowed North to succeed, but he was beaten by a minor-suit lead. In the replay four hearts succeeded after the helpful lead of the spade ace, and the Bank of New York team scored 20.5 matchpoints out of a possible 22.

NORTH			
♠	KQ1053		
♥	A62		
♦	K10		
♣	A73		
WEST (D)			
♠	A98742		
♥	Q3		
♦	Q973		
♣	6		
EAST			
♠	J6		
♥	QK7		
♦	A852		
♣	10552		
SOUTH			
♠	J10984		
♥	J64		
♦	KQJ84		
♣	AK		
North and South were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
3♣			
Pass			
Pass			
West led the club nine.			

DOONESBURY

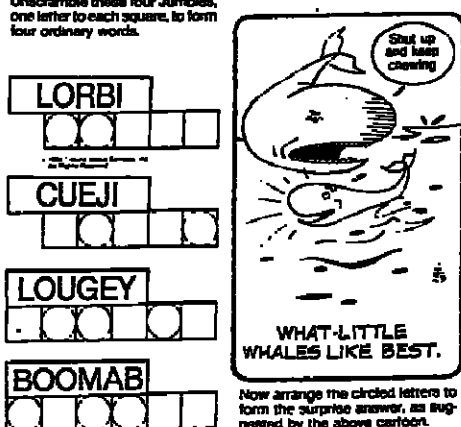


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: "LORBI" (Lobster), "CUEJI" (Jelly), "LOUGEY" (Jelly), "BOOMAB" (Jelly)

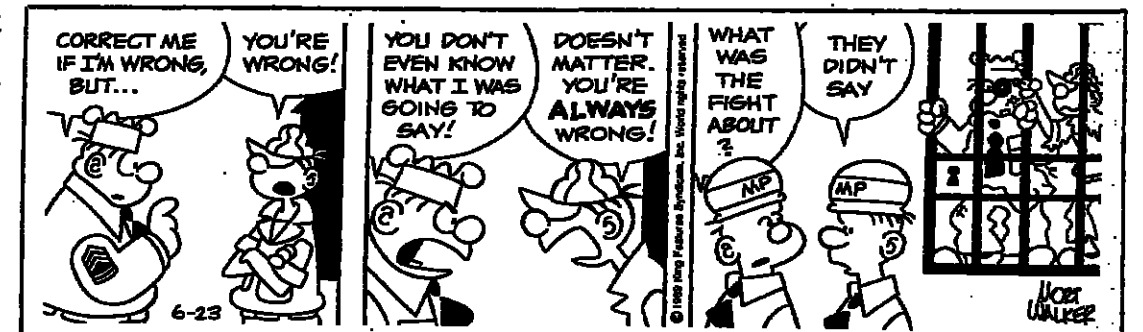
BLONDIE



PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



"HOW CAN I TELL WHETHER IT'S MAGIC OR JUST CHEATING?"

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUDGE CHIME EXTENT ADVICE. Answer: What happened when two couples went to a restaurant?—BIGHT ATE.

SPORTS

TV Fee Hike May Keep Millions From Viewing Wimbledon in Europe

The Associated Press
LONDON — Millions of tennis fans throughout Europe will be unable to watch Wimbledon matches on television this year because of what some TV stations said are exorbitant increases in broadcast rights fees.

In parts of Europe, only viewers with cable or satellite links will be able to watch one of the world's most prestigious tournaments, which starts Monday.

The tournament also will be shown on some privately owned, over-the-air channels. But parts of the continent, particularly those that rely heavily on national networks, will be blacked out.

The rights-fee dispute will have no impact on TV coverage outside of Europe.

The tournament is among the most widely watched sports events in the world. Last year, 1,540 hours of coverage were beamed to 76 countries, reaching an estimated 452 million households, according to the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

UFA Film, the company in Hamburg, West Germany, that owns the European rights to Wimbledon, said it will offer more extensive coverage this year in return for the higher fees it has asked from TV channels and stations. It added that fans in most of Europe will have access to the coverage, though perhaps not on the stations that have traditionally carried it, and perhaps not on free TV at all.

UFA, which reportedly paid \$25 million for the European rights, also said the fee increases were not as exorbitant as some stations claimed. But the former rights-holder disagreed.

Eurovision, the negotiating cartel that bids as a bloc for the European Broadcasting Union — 32 stations in 28 countries — said UFA Film has asked an unreasonable amount for access to coverage.

"Millions of people in Europe will not see Wimbledon on TV this year," said a high-ranking Eurovision official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

"In West Germany, for instance, the new coverage will reach only 30 percent of viewers. In France, the potential audience is 55 percent of the total," the official said.

RTL-Plus, which has secured the West German rights, will carry 120 hours of coverage primarily through cable TV to 6 million subscribers, compared with 38 million TV households in the country. UFA owns 38.9 percent of RTL-Plus.

Lewis 800 Team Given Approval To Run in Paris

The Associated Press
PARIS — Carl Lewis, two-time Olympic gold medalist in the 100-meter dash, would run in the 800-meter relay with his Santa Monica Track Club teammates Friday at the St. Denis International Track Meet, organizers said.

The organizers said they received a letter Wednesday from The Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field in the United States, authorizing Lewis to participate along with teammates Joe DeLoach, Danny Everett and Floyd Heard.

The team will not be competing against the French national relay team, the bronze medalist at the Seoul Olympics, but against French clubs.

The announcement came a day after Lewis and his teammates had been barred by TAC from competing in a quadrangular meet at Birmingham, England, over the weekend. That meet will match teams from the United States, Soviet Union, West Germany and Britain, and the relay team was not part of the U.S. national team.

A survey by The Associated Press found networks across Europe complaining about high fees.

One Eurovision member, the state-owned Spanish network TVE, said the new rates were "astronomical, 10 to 15 times last year's."

Another, the Italian state network RAI, claimed the price had increased from \$400,000 a year to \$10 million for five years.

A statement Thursday by UFA said that "more than 15 European television stations" had contracts with the company to broadcast Wimbledon this year.

A spokesman said most were privately owned.

The statement said European stations would broadcast about 1,000 hours of this year's Wimbledon, 50 percent more than last year.

In France, Channel 5 has secured broadcast rights for the first time. The commercial, over-the-air channel plans four hours of tennis each afternoon with a 45-minute summary in the late evening.

In Italy, with RAI out of the running, two private companies, Telemontecarlo and Telepodistica, have sought the rights. An announcement was expected from Telemontecarlo's owner, Silvio Berlusconi, on Friday.

TV3, a Swedish cable TV company, has bought the rights for all of Scandinavia. But the tournament will be seen live by only those viewers in densely populated areas that subscribe to TV3.

A private consortium in Spain has negotiated a deal to service five regional stations in Galicia, Madrid, the Basque region and Andalusia. The remaining 60 percent of the country will not be able to watch Wimbledon on TV this year.

In Norway, the only national channel, NRK TV, refused to pay what a spokesman called "several times as much as last year."

Denmark's public channel, as usual, carry the last four days of the tournament, with a one-hour delay.

In Belgium, most fans have cable TV and will be able to watch the finals on the new Dutch-language UTM channel.

A sports journalist on BRT, one of the two public channels in Belgium, said there was wide support for the Eurovision boycott.

"We were not going to start bidding against one another," said the journalist, Alain Contux.

In the Netherlands, however, the independent, noncommercial NOS channel appears to have stayed within Eurovision guidelines and still managed to negotiate a five-year contract. It will show the entire tournament.

"After two months of negotiations, they have accepted our principle that we were not ready to pay more than it would have cost us with the EBU framework," an NOS spokesman said.

Swiss tennis fans will be able to watch the tournament on cable television piped from the Luxembourg-based RTL Plus network. But unlike past years, those who rely on Switzerland's state-owned channel will have to pick up what they can from nearby Austrian television.

Portugal will carry only the finals, as usual, although satellite coverage will reach holiday resorts.

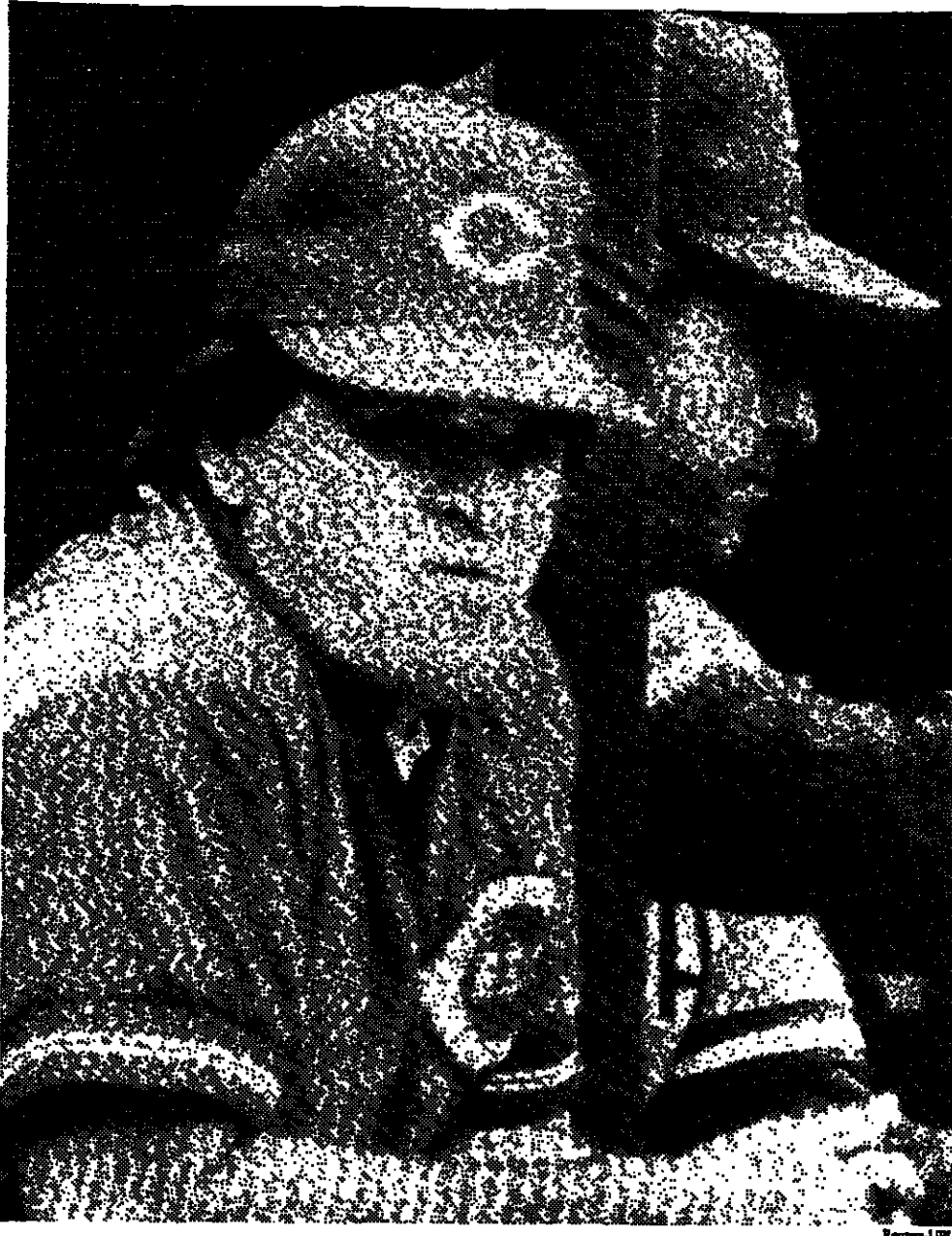
Evert In, Krickstein Out

Chris Evert, who pulled out of the grass tournament in Eastbourne, England, with an ear infection on Wednesday, said she still planned to play at Wimbledon next week, Reuters reported Thursday.

Evert, the fourth seed this year, has vestibular, an inner-ear infection that upsets the balance.

"I am feeling a little better and I will be on medication for another three days, but I will be playing Wimbledon," she said.

But Aaron Krickstein, the men's 13th seed, is doubtful for Wimbledon after injuring an elbow muscle injury during practice, Agence France-Press reported.



Rose at the Reds' game Wednesday night in Atlanta. He claims the betting sheets are forgeries.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

The Monster Finally Got Switzer

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Everybody at the University of Oklahoma was so distraught at Barry Switzer's resignation Monday that it took the school all of 24 hours to name a replacement, Gary Gibbs.

Perhaps now the members of the 1949 team will feel comfortable returning to campus for their 40th reunion next fall. They had declined to do so in April "until a drastic change in leadership takes place," according to James D. Owens, the co-captain.

And perhaps Oklahoma will now have "a university our football team can be proud of," as the former school president, George L. Cross, once told a state senator, who didn't get the sarcasm.

In this ever-shrinking world, some Oklahomans have become tired of traveling outside the state and have identified mainly for the scamp coach who tipped off his star quarterback, Charles Thompson, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was on his trail for drug-dealing. Switzer has insisted he had no alternative to confronting his player, but his actions kept the FBI from catching the network of dealers. The coach had become a law unto himself.

He resigned not because he ran out of energy at 51, but because he had become an embarrassment. But people in Oklahoma will be fooling themselves if they believe everything will be fine now that Switzer has resigned months after his team went on three years of costly probation.

One enduring problem is the rabid belief by any college that it should be No. 1, no matter the cost. The other enduring problem is the inherent dishonesty in big-time football and basketball.

Switzer's tolerance for bad boys could be understood in light of his own American Dickens childhood. He knew what it was like to be scorned by other people in a small Arkansas town, to live in a ramshackle house built on tree stumps, to have his father in prison for running whiskey, to carry a gun to protect his family from copperheads on the late-night trip to the family privy. Before Switzer's senior year at Arkansas, his mother shot herself while both sons were home. Switzer has maintained his father died soon afterward, shot in a love triangle and being rushed to the hospital when the car crashed and burned.

These stormy details are part of the legend in Oklahoma, where Switzer has been head coach since 1973. They help explain a coach who has gone through accusations in a stock exchange, who admitted that he was something of a wild man for many years, and who now has plunged his university into three years of costly probation.

One of the most successful coaches of his era, with 157 victories, 29 losses and 4 ties, Switzer ruled with toughness and humor.

He looked the other way when some players apparently peddled season tickets at extravagant prices, or rampaged through the athletic dorm, and only cracked down when a rogue like Brian Bosworth was suspended for taking steroids, or others were charged with raping and shooting.

The Dallas Times-Herald reported that Switzer resigned while the school was preparing a lie detector test for him, perhaps under terms of the probation. The athletic director and an outside counsel denied knowledge of such a test. But nobody stopped Switzer over the years or reminded him he was part of a university. He had to get those players into school so he could keep on beating Texas and Nebraska. He once said Bud Wilkinson had created a monster that he now had to feed.

Actually, it was the boosters and the politicians and the timid administrators and even the servile sportswriters in the early years who helped nourish the beast. In recent years, when journalists called for Switzer's resignation, they got anonymous threats.

The members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have also created a monster, that gives out scholarships of dubious value to football

and basketball players who have neither the time nor ability to profit from them. These athletes are encouraged to attend schools hundreds of miles from home, induced by the siren of pro ball, by illegal payments, by the anarchic pleasures of athletic dormitories, by free cars and ticket-peddling schemes, perhaps even by "dates" with willing coeds. But they cannot be paid. Oh, no. That would make them professionals.

Switzer has said he grew weary of a system in which he could not pay a salary for a player to attend the funeral of his father. Any coach who recruits 95 scholarship athletes must demand they bleed and sweat for him, but in moments of need he must either cheat or turn his back on them.

Gregarious and devious, generous and driven, Switzer is probably not much different from some captains of industry who donate to the Oklahoma Sooners and other big-time programs. He did not create the system. He just pushed it too far.

\$200,000 Is a 'Fair Amount'

Switzer will get \$224,750 in a settlement approved Wednesday as "a fair amount" by university regents, United Press International reported.

He also will stay on the state payroll on "special assignment" until Feb. 1 with no specific duties, enabling him to qualify for retirement benefits of about \$300 more a month.

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FBI Is Said to Have Slips Showing Rose Bet on Reds

Handwriting and Finger Prints Match, Official Says

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has betting sheets with Pete Rose's fingerprints on them showing wagers in his handwriting on the Cincinnati Reds, according to a federal law enforcement official.

Meanwhile, in Cincinnati, Judge Norbert N. Nadel of the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court was holding a hearing Thursday on Rose's request for a temporary restraining order halting a hearing scheduled for Monday by the baseball commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti, into the betting allegations involving Rose. Rose's lawsuit contends that Giamatti has prejudged his case.

Louis Haynes Jr., the lawyer representing baseball at Thursday's hearing, said in arguing against the motion that "there is evidence, substantial and heavily corroborated evidence, that Mr. Rose bet large sums of money on major league baseball games and on games of the Cincinnati Reds."

The federal law enforcement official, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that the FBI had obtained the sheets last year from Paul Janszen, whom it was investigating on suspicion of cocaine distribution.

Janszen, the official said, made copies of the sheets before giving the originals to the FBI, and earlier this year, gave those copies to officials from the baseball commissioner's office, which was investigating gambling allegations involving Rose.

"Rose is claiming the sheets are forgeries," the official said. "He says he didn't write them, but we're as confident as we could be that he did."

The official said that the FBI took the fingerprints off the sheets and that a handwriting expert hired by the commissioner's office had done the analysis from a copy.

The expert, the official added, is a retired FBI agent who had about 20 years experience as a handwriting analyst with the bureau.

The official said that the Internal Revenue Service, which has been investigating Rose for possible tax evasion, is aware of the sheets.

When contacted Wednesday about the official's report, Reuben Katz, one of Rose's four lawyers, said they would have no comment.

Rose and his lawyers have challenged the legitimacy of the betting sheets.

Copies of three sheets were attached as exhibits in the 225-page report by John Dowd, a Washington lawyer, that forms the basis of the commissioner's investigation into Rose.

If the commissioner determines that Rose has bet on the Reds, the team he manages, he could be barred from the game for life.

The law enforcement official would not provide details of everything the betting sheets show, but he said they include the dates and games involved, the teams Rose bet on, the odds and the amounts he bet. The official indicated that several games appear on each sheet.

In the lawsuit Rose filed Monday, his lawyers refer to "three pieces of paper Janszen allegedly stole from Pete Rose's home and which he claims were written by Pete Rose."

One sheet, the complaint states, "purports to set forth a bet made on an April 9, 1987, game where Cincinnati played at Montreal."

"Incredibly, Dowd places significant emphasis on this sheet of paper even though April 9 was an off day for the Reds, and while they played Montreal the previous day, the game was in Cincinnati and not in Montreal."

A source close to baseball's investigation, asked about the conflict between the sheet and the actual schedule, said, "I don't know how anybody explains that."

In further trying to discredit the betting sheets, Rose's lawyers, in the suit, said, "Within the last two weeks it was learned by Pete Rose's lawyers for the first time that the original 'betting sheets' have been altered, making handwriting analysis impossible."

The law enforcement official said that the alterations the suit apparently refers to were a result of the fingerprinting process. The chemical used to lift fingerprints from paper, he said, discolors and warps the paper.

Janszen, who avoided a drug distribution charge in a plea-bargaining agreement, was sentenced last January to six months in jail for failing to report income from the sale of steroids. He was released from a halfway house in Cincinnati last week after serving four months of the sentence.

Once a friend of Rose, Janszen has reportedly said that he placed bets for the manager with Ronald Peters, who, like Janszen, has told baseball investigators that Rose bet on Reds' games.

Rose and his lawyers have accused Janszen of trying to extort money from him. In the lawsuit, the lawyers quote Janszen as saying, in the presence of Janszen's girlfriend, Danita Marcum, "that he was going to take Pete Rose 'down with him' unless he was paid money."

It was Janszen, the suit says, whose allegations precipitated the investigation of Rose.

To establish Janszen's credibility, baseball investigators had him take a lie detector test March 3. He failed it, however.

According to a May 15 letter from Roger Makley, a member of Rose's growing legal team, to Dowd, "you rationalized his failure to pass by saying that it happened because the examiner upset Janszen. You provide no other information as to what he did to upset him."

The letter has been entered as an exhibit in Rose's lawsuit.

Dowd, in a May 18 reply to Makley, said a different examiner retested Janszen May 8 and 9, and that he passed.

Telephone calls to Janszen and his lawyer seeking comment on the betting sheets were not returned.

Schott Unhappy With Rose

New York Times Service

Marge Schott, the owner of the Cincinnati Reds, will not talk about the Pete Rose matter. Her secretary says she will not return telephone calls on the subject.

But other people with the team say that Schott would not mind at all if Rose were suspended. The two don't get along, people close to the Reds say, but the owner has been reluctant to make a change because Rose is so popular in Cincinnati.

Rose is one of three managers with a \$500,000 salary, highest in baseball, with Tom Lasorda of Los Angeles and Sparky Anderson of Detroit the others. If the Reds win the National League West championship, a provision in his contract would make him the highest-paid by himself. "If the club wins the division title at any time, during the contract or any extension thereof," the provision says, "this base salary is to be increased to \$500,000 more than any other baseball manager's base salary."

The contract also provides for bonuses of \$100,000 each if the Reds win the division championship, the league pennant and the World Series, to be paid within 10 days after the end of the World Series.

The information comes from a copy of Rose's contract that was included as Exhibit Q in his lawsuit against Giamatti.

Soviet Center Sabonis Close to Joining NBA

The Associated Press

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Arvidas Sabonis, the star center of the Soviet Union's national basketball team, and forward Alexander Volkov are close to joining the National Basketball Association, sources close to the team said Thursday.

They said that Sabonis, who is regarded as the world's best center outside the professional league, has reached a preliminary agreement with the Portland Trail Blazers, and that Volkov had done so with the Atlanta Hawks.

Both Sabonis and Volkov refused to comment. The sources said they are awaiting permission from the Soviet Sports Committee to join the NBA clubs.

Sabonis was reported earlier to have signed a contract with the Forum Valladolid professional team in Spain.

But Valdas Garastas, coach of the Soviet national team, said Sabonis "did not sign anything. He will play with Portland Trail Blazers, probably from the autumn."

Garastas added that "Charmas Marchoulis will play with Golden State Warriors, and Alexander Volkov with Atlanta Hawks."

The head of the Soviet basketball federation had said Tuesday that Marchoulis a guard, would play for the Warriors next season. But one source said Thursday that Marchoulis club team, Statiba Vilnius, "is making some problems for him."

The sources said the unexpected problem with Marchoulis club arose when he said was signing a three-year contract with the Warriors.

Earlier Thursday, the Yugoslav national team's center, Vlade Divac, said he would join the NBA. "I have made up my mind and I'm definitely leaving for the draft convention," said Divac, the all-star center of last year's Olympic finalist.

The 21-year-old, who plays for Partizan Belgrade, said that "I am packing my bags and leaving for America on June 26." He added that he had contacts "with almost all NBA teams, especially Atlanta and the Golden State Warriors."

Another Yugoslav player, Drago Radja, said he was waiting for the draft to be announced on June 27 to eventually travel to the U.S.



Sabonis: Agreement reached.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	48	.508	—
Toronto	54	.486	7
Boston	52	.485	7
Cleveland	56	.478	7 1/2
New York	58	.478	7 1/2
Minnesota	52	.457	9
Detroit	61	.377	14 1/2

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	44	.520	—
Kansas City	48	.514	2
California	39	.514	3 1/2
Los Angeles	51	.511	5
Seattle	55	.492	9
San Diego	55	.484	10 1/2
Chicago	57	.480	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	59	.520	—
New York	56	.520	2 1/2
St. Louis	52	.522	3
Montreal	57	.521	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	57	.519	3 1/2
Philadelphia	57	.484	14 1/2

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	43	.506	—
Houston	49	.522	3 1/2
Cincinnati	52	.526	5
Los Angeles	55	.500	7 1/2
San Diego	58	.479	9
Atlanta	59	.480	12

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	610	.520	—
New York	602	.510	—
Houston	594	.510	—
St. Louis	586	.510	—
Montreal	578	.510	—
Pittsburgh	570	.510	—
Philadelphia	562	.510	—

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